The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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VOL. II NO. 161 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th "	China* ..	8000	.....	..
18th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	.....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt ..	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	.....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	.....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.....	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia ..	8,000	.....	..
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	.....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	105000
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
31st "	China* ..	8000	.....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	.....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Molgolia ..	10000
28th "	India* ..	8000	.....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	.....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

(Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	J. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	3rd July.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	3rd July	14th "
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	4th "	15th "
Saigon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	12th "	24th "
Kuja Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Hirasawa	4965	9th Aug.	21st "
Jiasen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd "	4th Septr.

For Freight apply to—
W. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES, (JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	3800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Marseille .. A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	..
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6545	..	16th Feb.
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	3rd March.	..
City of Paris .. A&C	9239	15th "	17th Mar.
City of Lahore .. A&C	6947	24th "	..
Trafford Hall .. A	5321	..	29th Mar.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st "	..
City of Nagpur .. A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apr.
A New Steamer.. A&C	..	21st "	..
City of Benares .. A&C	6984	..	27th Apr.
City of Marseilles.. A&C	8250	8th May	10th May.
City of Poona .. A&C	7474	7th June	..

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (LONDON).

VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amidships, for first class passengers only.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Leave Bombay about
S. S. "Umvolosi"	4,500	15th July 1914.
S.S. "Umona"*	5,500	10th August 1914.

*Fitted with electric lights and fans.

Fares to Weymouth Rs. 350 to Rs. 400.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.

VARELA, 4,500, Thur. 9th July about 10 a.m. Direct.

LINGA 2185, Fri. 10th July *6 a.m. Direct *or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "VARELA" 4,500 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday the 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder-Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	,, 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 20th Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	937
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRECEDENT — PIANO.

If you are considering the selection of the Highest **MUSICAL VALUE** in a pianoforte that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best in pianos that are specially built for the Indian climate. Pianos so built and endowed with those qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL — QUALITY.

The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India, is a **READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS.** This is a point for very great consideration—nay of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the names of either **BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, STEINWEG, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP,** has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into these instruments by their makers.

INDUCEMENT — PRICE.

Moderate Price. We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We can meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

F. CORNAGLIA.

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

3—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed capital	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	£ 400,000
in course of increase to	£ 600,000
Reserve Fund	£ 30,000
Uncalled Capital	£ 150,000
Capital called for payment by 30th September, 14	£ 200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh, Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ...	Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up	Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes)	10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following Rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE:. New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening shortly. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2489

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED a good Auto from 12 to 20 H.P. Apply giving full particulars to Box No. 719. 3150

WANTED SITUATION by a European Nurse for one or two children. Good References. Apply, Mrs. HAMILTON, 214, Civil Lines, Poona. 3127

WANTED a thoroughly reliable CANVASSER with long experience for selling Typewriters. Salary and commission. Apply to Box No. 532, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2703

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED—For Judicial Commissioner's Court, Karachi, a really good SHORT-HAND-WRITER TYPIST. No learners need apply.
Apply with certificates, etc., to the REGISTRAR of the Court. 2010

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED before August 1st, 1914, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Daly College, Indore. Salary Rs. 80—10—120. A good knowledge of Hindi is essential
For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2016

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED an energetic capitalist to be a working Partner with one having 12 years' experience, in a local manufacturing business yielding guaranteed 40 per cent. First Rupees Ten thousand would suffice to experimentally prove in a couple of months how profitable and safe it is. After satisfaction, Partner is bound to invest 1 lakh rupees. It may be extended even to 10 lakhs, but one having at least 1 lakh, need apply to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3147

WANTED—A good and capable female Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty in Dhar State, Central India. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per month (one hundred Rupees a month), with Rs.20 allowance for conveyance, in addition. A Hindu woman preferred, applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—
AGENCY SURGEON,
Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, v'a Mhow.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. 3/E7
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED FORD 4-seater, 2nd hand. In perfect running order, not more than two years old.—CAPT L. REYNOLDS, I. M. S., Dehra Dun Cantonment. 2008

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. One Billiard Marker (must know the work of either abdar or bearer. Pay rupees twenty (Rs. 20) per mensem.—Apply to MESS SECRETARY 32nd Lancers, Jubbulpore. 2009

WANTED for Lady Duffer'n Hospital, Karachi, Obstetric Nurse salary Rs. 80, with board and lodging. House Surgeon—Apply PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE with testimonials, stating qualifications and salary required. 2005

A GENTLEMAN of business experience intending to have a commercial tour round the World, WANTS to know any Export and Import firm who would like to have business connection with him. Apply to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3112

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working, young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 3117

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a European or High Class Indian Governess to take charge of a Chief's children in Kathiawar. Salary according to qualifications. Free board and lodging. Apply with particulars and copies of certificates to "W. K." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3133

WANTED—a LADY DOCTOR—graduate of a University for the Zenana Hospital, Jamnagar, apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials and stating terms.
N. K. KALLIANWALLA,
Chief Medical Officer,
3145 Nawanagar State.

WANTED—Draughtsmen who can make plans from rough sketches, do tracings and take out estimate.
Selected candidates will be appointed on Rs. 50 for one months probation, after which the scale of pay will be fixed between Rs. 50 and 70 per mensem, according to qualifications.
Men with previous experience in the Military Works Services will be preferred Applicants should forward copies of certificates to the ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Delhi District. 2006

WANTED—for immediate engagement on the Uganda Railway Administration four surveyors for Railway Location. The candidates must be proficient with field instruments, and experienced in setting out Railway Alignment. Salary Rs. 300/- monthly with free quarters. One year's agreement. Selected candidates must join service at once. Free second class passage both ways.
Only those who have worked on Railway Surveys need apply, with copies of testimonials to THE AGENTS IN INDIA, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 3152

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops. C. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914. to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT C. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow 2228

WANTED at once, for the Meston High School, Ramnagar, Benares State, the following teachers:—
Assistant Head Master, (Graduate Strong in Science and Mathematics) Rs. 150—10—200; B. A. (Strong in History) Rs. 70—4—90; B. A. (Strong in English) Rs. 60—4—80; Inter Rs. 40—4—60; Two Matric. (or equivalent examination) passed men Rs. 30—4—50; Drawing Master Rs. 40—4—60; Head Pandit Rs40—4—60; 2nd Pandit Rs. 20—2—30; Head Moulvi Rs. 40—4—60; 2nd Moulvi Rs. 20—2—30; Two vernacular Normal Trained men Rs. 20—2—30:
No application shall be entertained from persons who are not trained or have had no experience of teaching in recognised schools.
Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned.
B. SEN ROY, M.A.,
Head Master,
Meston High School 2007

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE going cheap 4 H.P. Motor Cycle F. N. for Rs. 400. Apply to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

FOR SALE two seated MOTOR CAR, brand new, French make torpedo body four cyclinder 8/10 H.P. Apply to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3156

FOR SALE.—a SUCTION DREDGER having 10 inch Sand Pump apparatus fitted on Pontoon worked by Steam Engine and Boiler. Dimensions.
Length of deck 38 feet; Breadth moulded 13 feet; Depth moulded 4 feet; Draft in working order about 2ft. 6in.
Total cost Rs. 47,110-0-0.
Makers.—Messrs. William Simons and Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland.
The above Dredger is very little used and is in perfect working order. Can be seen in Bombay on application to Messrs. Choonilal Harilal and Co., 7, Green Street, Fort.
DEWAN,
2010 Cambay State.

TO BE LET.

TO SUBLET, DAVAR VILLA, Bandra, Sea side reasonable terms. Apply M. V. MERCHANT, Secretariat, Bombay or Dosi Villa, Bandra. 3143

TO LET Bunglow at Winter Road, Malabar Hill. Apply to:—
Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar.
Chaupati Road.
3150.

TO LET—Mount Road, Mazagon, Top Floor containing 3 Large Rooms, 3 Small, 2 Bath-rooms and a kitchen. Apply Mrs. DO ROZARIO, Mazagon, Tram Terminus. 3149

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO LET—Apollo Bunder. 1st and 2nd floors of White House, 3 bedrooms, bath rooms attached, drawing, dining and sitting rooms. Electric Lights and fans. Rent very moderate. Apply sharp to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Meadow Street, Fort, Tel. No. 156, Tel. ad. "Fides". Bombay. 3109

TO BE LET—A nice office room in Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A flat in Thoburn House with Electric lights, fans and lift. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A very fine show room on Rampart Row. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A portion of the premises occupied by the Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld., in Apollo Street. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—The top floor of Linden House facing the harbour, with Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET, near Sandhurst Bridge. Spacious GROUND FLOOR of a Newly created Building. Excellent premises for Motor Garage and Show room. For inspection and further particulars apply to.—
R. M. BHAT.,
"Ramchandra Mansions."
3092 Sandhurst Road, West.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RAJABALLI CHANDABHAI, ESMAILJI NOORBHAI and BAI RATUBAI widow of ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORBHAI BUDHABHAI three of the trustees of the estate of ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORBHAI BUDHABHAI deceased of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our client Khan Bahadur Fakrudin Mulla Motabhai, also of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan merchant, the undermentioned property.
All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, possession, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are, therefore requested to send their claims in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel attorneys for the purchaser at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of the said 14 days without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Nagdevi street outside the Fort and in the registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244 2/9 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey Nos. 2092 and 2094, registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward Nos. 253 and 713 (2) and street Nos. 218-220 and 58 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Gulam Mohidin Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by the property of Rasoolji Dawoodbhoy Bhathiara, on or towards the North by the property of Jiwanji Noorbhoy and on or towards the South by Bhajipala Street.
Dated this 27th day of June 1914.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
3039 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for Constructing Temporary Lines for the Police at Ahmednagar, will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 p.m. on MONDAY the 20th July 1914, accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 50.
2. Forms of Tenders can be had from the Accountant of the Undersigned on payment of Annas 8 during Office hours except Sundays and Holidays. Specifications and plans of the work will be shown, if required.
3. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Central Division.
4. On the cover of the Tender the following words should be superscribed "Tender for Constructing Temporary Lines for the Police at Ahmednagar."
Ag:, EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, A. D.
Ahmednagar, 2nd July, 1914. 3132

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.50
20.37 "	Mutira	"	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48 "	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18 "	Ferozepore Cantt:	"	22.12
8.59 "	Lahore Cant: West	"	20.32
11.17 "	Wazirabad	"	17.50
13.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49 "	Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50 "	Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10 "	Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13 "	Peshawar Cantt:	"	6.43

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 "	Delhi	"	4.35
1 .23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 "	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7 .25 "	Ambala Cantt, †	"	21. 8
	Kalka †	Arr.	20.45
		Dep,	19.30
	Simla	Arr.	13.40
		Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI NAVALBAI widow of Tulsidas Vandravandas, Nagindas Pranjivandas Mehta and Toolsidas Tribhowandas executrix and executors of the last Will and testament of Lady Mankorebai widow of Sir Harkissondas Narotemdas have contracted to sell to our client the following property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the office at No. 25, Meadows St., Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land with shops tenements and buildings standing thereon known as Victoria Cloth Market admeasuring about 1438 square yards situate on the East side of Shaikh Memon Street in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of LandRevenue under Old No. 572 New No. 2715 old survey No. 1086 and New survey No. 1852 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward Nos. 118 at 119 (1) (2) 120 and 121 and Street Nos. 55, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 71, 1, 1A, 2 and 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the West by the said Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the North by the property of Kashavji Jadavji on or towards the East by the sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the property of Esmail Shaikh and Kashinath Vithoba.
SURAJMAL & Co.,
3154 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ERACH CAWAS has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ALLIBHAI PEERBHAI JUNGBARWALLA, the under-mentioned property, and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand, in, to or upon the said land, hereditament and premises, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required, within fourteen days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of land partly of Foras and partly of Pension and Tax Tenure admeasuring about 1,151 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement bungalow and outhouses, etc., standing thereon situate on the Eastern side of the Matunga Station, G. I. P. Railway, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Collector's Old Nos. 366, 234 and 423, 359, 363 and 370 and 359, 363, and 370 and New Collector's Nos. 4112, 3901 and 4206 New No. C/B 218 and New No. A/1348 New Survey Nos. 1 and 2/839, 2C/845, 2A/845 and assessed by the Municipality under F. Ward No. 7543, 7544 and Street Nos. 1110, 1111 Matunga Bhandarwada and which premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Gangabai and Laxmi Narayan Temple on the west by the property of Waghji Khetsi, on the North by the property of City Improvement Trust and Bhawan Harbhawan on the South by the property of Chhotalal Anandji and Public Road.
Dated this 7th day of July 1914.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

A lease of the Government Hilly Land, measuring about 15165 square yards and bounded on the West by the Salt Pan Road, on the East by the properties belonging to Dr. S. B. Naik and Sir D. J. Tata and Mr. R. J. Tata, on the North by the Sarkarkoon's offices and on the South by a road to the Cemeteries, will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the Collector of Bombay at the Town Hall on Friday the 10th of July 1914 at 4 p.m. Conditions of lease and plan of the land can be seen at the Collector's office in the Town Custom House.
(Sd.) A. H. A. Simcox,
3142 Collector.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUNDY & Co., Music Warehouse will occupy the NEW PREMISES opposite Messrs. Grindlay & Co., from 15th July, 1914. 3052

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MARWARI KADARMULL SRAVAGI, THAKKAR, VITHALDAS MAWJI and SHA NARANDAS NAGINDAS have ceased to be partners of Ishwardas & Co., since 23rd June, 1914.
ISHWARDAS & Co.
6th July 1914. 3151

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ALLIBHAI PEERBHAI JUNGBARWALLA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. ERACH CAWAS the under-mentioned property, and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand, in, to or upon the said land, hereditament and premises, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required, within fourteen days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 sq. yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 4122 and 4123 and Street No. 1-3-5 Agiari Street and 296 to 300 at Kalbadevi Street and 7-9. Agiari Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461 New Survey No. 2444. Old Survey No. 72 and New Survey No. 488 and bounded on the North by the property of Pitamburdas Nanabhai, on the South by the Kalbadevi Road, on the East by a Sweeper's passage and by the house of Krishnarao Bhaskerji and on the West by the Dady Sheth Agiari Street.
For further particulars conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Rustomji and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee herein at their office at Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned. MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1914.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24, 26, Bank Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PEARL MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Round Pearls, suitable for European Markets.
On FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the verandah of Seth Naginchand Foolchand Oostad's House, opposite the Khara Koova, in Javeri Bazar, out of Fort, by order of Messrs. Santlal Laloobhai Banker Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Memon Tayab Hassam.—
1 bunch of 7 strings containing 28 pearls about 79 chows, about 56½ carats.
1 string of 1 pearl, about 5¼ chows, about 27.8 carats.
The pearls will be view two days before the sale, at the Vendor's above address from 11 a.m., to 5 p.m.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.
53, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF MILL MACHINERY DAMAGED BY FIRE.

On FRIDAY the 10th current at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Company, Auctioneers will sell by public auction on account of the Insurance office concerned at the Luxmi Cotton Cleaning Mills opposite the Bombay Cotton Mills, at Kalachowki the machinery of the above Mills damaged by the last fire such as openers with Counters and Shaftings by Crighton Lord Bros, Hetherington Bros., etc.; Villow Machines by Dobson Barlow, Platt Bros. etc.; drilling machines, Lap machines, Card Machines, Grinding machines, Large lot of Shaftings, pulleys, brass couplings, hangers, large lot of carding machine accessories, one lot of burnt cotton, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the machinery taken delivery of within 8 days from the day of sale.

VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KALBADEVI ROAD AND DADYSETT AGIARI STREET.

On THURSDAY the 23rd July, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and COMPANY, Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Mortgagee Bai Kapurbai widow and administratrix of Sha Chagan Khushal and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the Mortgagor Bai Gomtibai, widow of Govindji Hunsraj pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 6th July 1911 made between the said Bai Gomtibai of the one part and the said Bai Kapurbai of the other, sell by public auction the following very valuable landed property on the premises:—
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 204 sq. yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 4122 and 4123 and Street No. 1-3-5 Agiari Street and 296 to 300 at Kalbadevi Street and 7-9. Agiari Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 461 New Survey No. 2444. Old Survey No. 72 and New Survey No. 488 and bounded on the North by the property of Pitamburdas Nanabhai, on the South by the Kalbadevi Road, on the East by a Sweeper's passage and by the house of Krishnarao Bhaskerji and on the West by the Dady Sheth Agiari Street.
For further particulars conditions of Sale and inspection of Title Deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Rustomji and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee herein at their office at Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned. MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th July, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD-WILL OF THE ENGLISH HOTEL TOGETHER WITH ALL THE FURNITURE STOCK-IN-TRADE, ETC., BELONGING TO IT.

In pursuance of directions given to Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla in an order made on the 11th day of June, 1914, in Suit No. 555 of 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the said Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla to sell by Public Auction, on the premises in Bastian Road. Ravelin Street, Fort TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 9th day of July 1914, at 2 p. m., (S. T.). in one lot. the good-will of the business of the English Hotel, and the right to the use of the name together with all the furniture, stock-in-trade, crockery, cutlery, plate, linen and other articles and effects used in connection with the business of the said Hotel. The sale will be subject to a reserve price and if the reserve price is not realised the good-will of the business and the right of the use of the name "English Hotel" will be put up in one lot, and the furniture will then be sold in separate lots in the usual way, without reserve, the sale being continued from day to day and commencing at 2 p.m. on each day.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Attorneys for the said Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla, at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF BUSINESS AND GOODWILL OF THE FIRM OF MESSRS. KHIMJEE GOCALDASS CO.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 540 of 1911 (Thackersey Luxmidas vs. Khimjee Gocaldas) sell by public auction at their Rooms, in one lot.
The business carried on in the name of Khimji Gocaldas and its goodwill, including the name of Khimjee Gocaldas & Co., and the benefit of all tickets, held by the said firm and the benefit of all agreements made by or on behalf of Naraindas Gocaldass and Purshotam Gocaldas (the 3rd and 4th Defts in the above suit) with the Badische Company Ld., in reference to such tickets.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 P. M., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.
AT 2 P. M., (S. T.)
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 8th July, 1914.

Ramchandra Govind & Son,

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
Todd's Rajasthan 2 vols — —	7
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution — — — —	7 1
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed — — — —	5 11
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance. The Country, Its People and their Destiny — — —	7 4

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GAIETY

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6-30 To-Night and 10 p.m.

THE SIX HUXHAMS

LILY EYTON

AND

LAST NIGHT OF

ROSE AND ELLIS

TOM DAVIS TRIO

TO-MORROW

GREAT

GALA NIGHT.

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1st issue Early in July, 1914.

EDITED BY

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APPLY

THE MANAGER,

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"

Medows Street,

Fort, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Rainfall has been heavy in East United Provinces. It increased in the southern half of the Peninsula and North-East India. The break in the central parts of the country continues and the temperature has risen there and in South-East Punjab. A depression is apparently forming at the head of the Bay.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur Bihar, East United Provinces, Central India East, on the West Coast of the Peninsula, in Mysore, and South Hyderabad; local in Upper Burma, Assam East Central Provinces, South-East Madras, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in West United Provinces, West Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

Chief Amounts:—Table Island, Tavoy and Diamond Island three inches; Moulmein two; Bassein, Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Thayetmyo and Bhamo one; Minbu two; Cherrapunji three; Dhubri, Cox's Bazar and Calcutta two; Burdwan three; Darjeeling one and a half; Purnea one; Gorakhpur and Allahabad three; Benares eleven; Bahraich and Jhansi one and a half; Nowgong one; Marmagoa three; Karwar five; Mercara four; Bangalore six; Calicut and Salem three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the North-East India and East United Provinces.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on **Tuesday, the 7th July, 1914,** giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is above the average at Multan. Temperature during day has risen and is now in excess at Ambala; night temperature is in defect at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 2.80" and Jhansi 1.35" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature continues in defect at Allahabad; minimum temperature is slightly in excess at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Kotah and in defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.35" and Khandwa 0.16" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the southern half of the division. Maximum temperature is above the average over the whole division; minimum temperature is lower than usual at Raipur.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.30", Ratnagiri 0.29", Mormugao 3.20" and Karwar 5.27". Skies remain heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.38" and Hyderabad 0.35" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Hyderabad. Temperature is normal except for an excess during the day at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast and heavy between Mormugao and Calicut; nearly general on the north Coromandel coast and local in the south United Provinces. A few falls occurred in the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, Mysore and the Carnatic.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast, fairly general in the United Provinces and local in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls may occur in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 7th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	87.8	82.7	73	..	0.78	0.73
Muskat	98.5	87.6	74	..	..	..
Do. (3rd)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95.5	85.7	84	..	0.49	0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.4	85.6	86	..	2.21	1.23
Rawalpind ;	100.7	80.1	62	..	1.09	—1.75
Lahore	101.0	85.1	67	..	1.60	—1.23
Sirsa	100.0	85.3	70	..	2.54	..
Ambala	96.7	80.0	91	..	6.04	0.24
Delhi;	95.8	80.8	68	..	4.55	0.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.3	84.2	71	..	6.52	1.94
Mainpuri	100.2	84.1	69	..	1.60	—3.52
Jhansi;	97.8	77.0	91	1.35	6.42	—1.24
Cawnpore	91.2	79.7	91	0.95	3.73	—1.24
Allahabad	80.9	76.5	91	2.80	10.87	—3.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	109.1	87.8	72	..	1.55	1.22
Karachi ;	91.6	83.6	84	..	4.27	3.09
Ajmer	86.9	80.8	67	..	3.45	—0 23
Jalpore	102.0	84.1	61	..	2.84	—0 87
Kotah	102.8	84.6	51	..	2.70	—1.94
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	92.3	80.9	74	..	3.47	0.74
Dwarka	88.2	80.8	87	0.05	9.10	5.80
Veraval	85.6	81.5	89	..	4.33	—0.43
Rajkot	96.4	79.9	69	..	7.28	1.04
Bhavnagar Para	98.6	80.6	77	..	0.81	4.49
Surat	88.3	80.8	85	..	26.36	14.79
Ahmedabad	98.1	79.7	83	0.09	7.52	0.67
Deesa ;	98.1	80.2	74	0.06	3.22	—0.56
Neemuch	92.7	75.0	75	..	3.97	—1.79
Indore	87.3	75.5	75	..	7.00	—0.79
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.9	78.3	79	0.09	4.89	—6.70
Saugor ;	94.9	78.2	75	..	3.90	—5.84
Hoshangabad	93.9	79.2	76	0.01	6.59	—2.10
Khandwa	88.4	76.0	80	0.16	5.05	—1.98
Akola	93.0	75.5	71	0.01	8.30	1.61
Amraoti	95.1	76.9	74	..	4.97	—3.50
Nagpur	96.1	79.3	68	0.01	9.13	—2.42
Chanda	94.5	81.4	65	..	7.87	—2.12
Raipur	93.7	69.6	83	0.35	4.42	—6.96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	79.2	87	0.39	17.79	—7.20
Ratnagiri	85.9	78.9	81	0.29	41.05	3.32
Mormugao	82.7	74.3	97	3.20	46.15	9.35
Karwar;	83.3	72.5	94	5.27	53.03	—4.30
BOMBAY DECCAN AND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.4	74.3	82	..	7.84	2.23
Ahmednagar	86.4	71.8	79	..	7.98	2.35
Poona	88.8	71.5	85	..	6.39	0.52
Sholapur	94.6	72.7	75	..	1.11	—1.37
Bijapur;	91.0	73.1	74	..	1.55	—2.37
Belgaum;	75.3	67.6	96	0.38	7.24	—3.97
Aurangabad;	88.4	73.3	78	..	9.26	2.84
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.3	77.7	64	..	15.91	9.01
Hyderabad	94.2	73.6	90	0.35	9.03	3.56
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	79.6	72.1	98	6.43	52.61	5.32
Calicat ;	79.0	75.1	97	3.48	41.31	—0.50
Cochin	81.9	73.9	91	0.60	30.54	—3.33
Colombo	84.5	72.7	82	0.50	12.49	3.97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	103.1	76.0	84	0.15	2.92	—2.98
Bellary	97.0	77.1	59	..	0.45	—1.91
Guddapah ;	100.8	77.3	62	0.05	4.84	0.80
Madras	104.3	79.8	70	0.29	1.37	—1.51
Bangalore	84.8	67.5	91	0.36	3.21	—0.58
Combator	84.7	71.2	77	0.14	0.92	—0.92
Trichinopoly	96.3	75.3	70	0.07	0.66	—1.11
Negapatam ;	93.9	76.1	76	0.25	0.87	—1.93

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th July was 29.870 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch, for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, July 6th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.657inches.
Temperature of Air	83.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5 ,,
Dew Point	78.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.854 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	9.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	81.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to to mknight	316 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.38inches.
Total fall during month	1.04 ,,
Total fall during year	17.88 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.06 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July.	h. m	ft. in.	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu	7	m 11 35	29 2	7	m 4 24	15 0
		11 17a	26 2		5 37a	19 2
W	8	0 17a	29 5	8	m 5 12	15 1
					6 22a	18 7
Th	9	m 0 6	26 4	9	m 5 58	15 5
		0 55 a	29 4		7 5a	18 2
F	10	m 0 51	26 4	10	m 6 41	16 0
		1 30a	28 11		7 44a	18 0
S	11	m 1 33	26 2	11	m 7 19	16 9
		2 3a	28 4		8 21a	18 0
S	12	m 9 13	25 9	12	m 7 53	17 8
		2 35a	27 7		8 57a	18 2
M	13	m 2 53	25 3	13	m 8 26	18 8
		3 6a	26 10		9 35a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July 7 (Tuesday)	Sunrise 6h. 7m.	Sunset	7h. 20m.
,, 8 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 7m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 11 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 8m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 12 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,,	7h. 20m.
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 6h. 9m.	,,	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 15th, 4h, 1-1m. p.m.; Apogee, 15th, 8-6h. p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h. 8-4m. a.m.; Perigee, 28th, 5-5h. p.m.; First Quarter, 30th, 5h, 21-0m, a.m.

WOMEN AND RESEARCH.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF FISH.

The women employed at the Fisheries Department of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries are at present busy on interesting research work in connexion with the Board's investigations into the life history of salmon, herring, plaice, cod, &c.

The fact that women are employed as assistant naturalists in this Department is not very widely known, and it affords another proof of the steady advance of women into the field of important scientific research. Four women are at present employed by the Board, one of whom was appointed as far back as 1905. So far these appointments have been made as the result of applications to universities and to institutions which make a special feature of fishery research, as well as by advertisement in the scientific papers. It is possible that in the future such appointments will be made by examination, and it is hoped that the salary paid (£150 per annum) will be increased.

A representative of "The Times," who was permitted an insight into the work of these women, found that fishery research, though a fascinating study, can be at times a highly odorous one, especially when large consignments, especially with respect to salmon, are particularly interesting. The scales are read by means of a Leitz projecting apparatus fitted with an arc lamp, which throws a highly magnified reflection on to a scaled card below. The life history of a salmon can, to a considerable extent, be read from one of its scales. The growth can be traced from the time it was a parr in fresh water, where the growth is comparatively small, passing as a smolt to the sea, where its growth is very rapid. The return of the fish as a grilse after a year and some months in the sea can be followed.

Dark marks, like scars, on the scales of the older salmon tell of the year it had previously spawned, and the jagged outer edge of the scale shows the demands on the strength and substance of the fish durtng the time of spawning. With certain exceptions, which are now well-known, for each year of the life of the fish a zone of growth is added to the scale, and the depth of the zone tells of its growth in fresh or salt water and of its voracity. Herring scales are also examined by means of the projector.

The women naturalists differ from the men employed by the Board in that they are not liable to be called upon for sea duty.

An innovation, it is reported, is to be introduced into the Calcutta Police almost immediately. Lectures upon detection are to be arranged with this end in view. The Sub-Inspectors of the force will attend in rotation a lecture class at Howrah where they will receive instruction from C. I. D. Officers of the Bengal Police.

FIGHTING VENEREAL DISEASE.

COMPULSORY TREATMENT IN DENMARK.

The conference of the International Abolitionist Federation was continued at Portsmouth on June 17. The subject discussed was the progressive reduction of venereal disease, says "The Times."

Dr. Santoliquid read a paper on the measures adopted by the Italian Government to check this disease. There existed a carefully conceived plan for securing to every sufferer facilities for treatment without compulsion or publicity. An exception to this was that women who were inmates of registered houses must submit to examination and treatment. For the general population there was home treatment by practitioners paid by the commune and communal dispensaries for venereal patients were maintained. Venereal wards of general hospitals were in charge of specialists. The intention of the Legislature was that the prophylaxis of venereal disease should be provided for by multiplying and facilitating gratuitous treatment, every patient cured being regarded as another extinct centre of infection. The dispensaries possessed the confidence of the public, and there was an improvement in the health of the population so far as venereal diseases were concerned.

Dr. Svend Lomholt, of Copenhagen, read a paper upon the "Prophylaxis of Venereal Disease in Denmark." As long ago as 1789 patients suffering from this disease were entitled to claim hospital treatment at the public expense if they were without means. To-day any person suffering from the disease and every access to free treatment both in and out of hospital. Of fresh cases more than one-half were treated in hospitals This isolated many cas s that would be very dangerous sources of infection. Hospital treatment was expensive, and it had the drawback that a young girl made bad acquaintances. The Act of 1906 maintained the old enactment that it was incumbent, under penalty, on anyone suffering from contagious venereal disease to seek medical treatment. Abolition of regulation had not aggravated matters.

Dr. E. F. Skinner, of Sheffield, read a paper on combating venereal disease in the British Army. Military statistics pointed to a steady diminution in the incidence of syphilis during the last 30 year. This diminution began simultaneously with the repeal of the C.D. Act, 1886. Military authorities recognized two main factors in their campaign against syphilis—(1) the prophylactic value of education; (2) the absolute necessity of early and efficient treatment. The essence of Army treatment was (1) careful records of all cases; (2) employment of the best technical methods of treatment; (3) early diagnosis.

Dr Skinner concluded:—"Syphilis is a disease, not a Divine retribution for sin, and is to be treated not by scourgings but by every means that modern medical and surgical skill can place at our disposal."

Dr. Douglas Wilson contended that the diminution of immorality would produce the diminution of disease. Perhaps it was not equally self-evident, though it was equally true that the diminution of desease would produce the diminution of immorality. The fact that a woman was suffering from venereal disease made it very difficult for her to return to a life of self-respect, and the knowledge that he could not be cured would go a-long way in driving a man into a reckless course of living.

Dr. Helen Wilson said it would be impossible to prohibit the treatment of the decease by quacks. The best way to get people away from quacks was to offer them something better. In the campaign that was about to be undertaken there might be some apparent divergence between hygienists and moralists, but would they not say that the public health should override all other considerations? Hygiene was made for man, not man for hygiene, and in that sense the same was true of morals.

Dr. Drysdale argued that a necessary corollary to training children to understand the value of self-control was that early marriages should be encouraged on Malthusian principles.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.

A meeting of the members of the Cercle Litteraire and their friends was held at the rooms of the Cercle on Monday evening last. There was a very large gathering including many European and Parsee ladies. Monsieur Charles Barret, Consul for France and President d'honneur of the Cercle, took the chair.

The Committee had prepared a very excellent programme of music—vocal and instrumental—and recitations in French for the occasion. Miss Gulbai C. M. Cursetji opened the programme with a Piano Solo, the rendering of which was highly admired. Miss Tehonena N. Kanny, who has just returned from Europe after a long stay sang in capital style a French song "Ici bas" and received an encore: In instrumental music, Mr. Khorshed J. Cursetjee gave two violin solos and showed what a thorough master of the instrument he is Miss Marie N. Kanny, a girl of about eight years, was highly applauded for her French recitation. Recitations in French were given by Mr. Shrikhande, Mr. R. H. Wadia and Mr. K. A Master.

The President then distributed prizes as follows: First B. A. prize to Mr. P. H. Daruwala B.A., of St. Xavier's College fo obtaining the highest number of marks in French at the B. A. Examination of 1913, Mr. J. P. Wallace second B. A. prize, and Mr. K. A. Master, Matric prize.

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by the Rev. Father Hemmel, who returned thanks in suitable words, and expressed his great pleasure at the continued success of the Cercle Litteraire in its efforts for the propagation of the study of the French language and literature in Bombay, which was he said mainly due to the untiring zeal of Mr. J. E. Davar, honorary secretary of the Cercle.

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Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 7th

S.S. Angus	Layzelle	Calcutta	June 21
S.S. Kasara	Gulliver	Busreh	June 28
S.S. Delta	Le Marc	Shanghai	June 16

The following vessels obtain their portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Crossby	Nuttal	Baltimore
S.S. Hindoo	Pearson	Hill via Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Alavi	for	Jeddah
,,	Budrie	for	Do
,,	Varela	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Delta	for	China.
,,	Unrecloed	for	Hull etc.
,,	Warsley Hall	for	Liverpool etc,
,,	Wortenfels	for	Hamburg etc,
,,	Beme	for	Rangoon,

* To arrive.

S. S. Angus:—The steamer Angus 2,320 tons Captain J. W. Layzelle arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta which port she had left on 21 June with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara 504 tons Captain B. F. Gulliver arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh which port she had left on 28 June with a general cargo and passengers

S. S. Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Delta 4,780 tons Captain W. R. Lemare arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai which port she had left on 16th June with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Crossby:—The steamer Crossby 2,580 tons Captain R. P. Muttal will sail to-day for Baltimore with a cargo of manganese ore.

S. S. Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo 3,156 tons Captain G. C. Pearson will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Macdonald:—The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macdonald left Liverpool on the evening of the 4th instant.

S.S. City of Poona:—The Ellerman Line Steamer City of Poona outward bound left Liverpool on the evening of the 4th instant.

P. DOCK
Tuesday, July 7th, 1914.

SHED STEAMER	Capt.	Agents
A Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
B Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C & E Varela	Hodgson	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Kamakura Maru	Nishemura	N. Y. K
F Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co.
H Lawoe	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
K President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
N Crossby	Nuttal	T. M. & Co
O Unvotcel	Miller	W. & A.Z. & C.
P, Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & C
Q Budrie	Ternal	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1 Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co
2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Havildar	Oakenholt	T. M. & Co
4 Harrovian	William	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
6 Lindenfels	Miller	T. M. & F.
7 Hannington	Court	Wilson J. M. & Co
8 Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co.
9 Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
10&11 City of Marseilles	Douse	K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
14 Lunga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15 Bombay Maru	Konatsubara	N. Y. K.
16 Kasara	Gulliver	M M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 China	Watkins	P. & O S. N. Co
4 Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co
5 Custodian	Pugn	K. N Co.
6 Uganda	Redfern	M. M. & C.
8 China	Tarabochia	A. L S. N. & Co.
10 Talvabi (Repairing)	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
15 Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co
16 Kowett	Brown	Arab Steamer.
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanaric	McDougall	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Angus	Layzelle	
Baron Inverness	Weeks	J F. & Co
Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co
Beme	Younger	S. W. & G.
Clifonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Dalcoolen	Goubault	M. M. & Co.
Delta	Lemara	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Ecia	King	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curle	W. & A. G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
Nairung	Jallis	T. M. & O.
Ocean	Christianson	The Bombay & Co.
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Parnes	Liggot	M. M. & Co
Sirdhana	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Wartenfels	Steuzel	W & G. & Co
Worsley Hall	Jinks	K. N. & O.

EXPORTS.

July 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 50 bales wool, M. Devjee; 92 bales wool, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 97 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 128 bales wool, A. H. Bundally.

FOR GLASGOW.

CIRCASSIA (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

CIRCASSIA (s) 30 bales cotton twist, K. Nixon and Co.; 25 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CIRCASSIA (s) 100 cwts. Colombo roots, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

CIRCASSIA (s) 100 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 1 bale wool, C. J. Mathews and Co.

WARTENFELS (s) 4,287 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

WORSLEY HALL (s) 25 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore, S. Syndicate.

FOR HULL.

UMVOLOSI (s) 4,000 cwts castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

UMVOLOSI (s) 2,100 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

HARROVIAN (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

CUSTODIAN (s) 6,000 cwts. cotton seed, M. B. Kaisha; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA (s) 11 bales cotton carpets, Cursetjee C. Cama; 562 cwts. turmeric, E. Mahomed; 54 bales cow hides, 21 bales goat skins, Mr J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 100 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 cwts. dry ginger, E. Moledina; 7 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 1,300 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 220 cwts. mica, Towner Jones and Co.; 105 cwts. gum arabic, 77 cwts. gum alibanum, P. Jethabhoy; 14 cwts. Indian clay, King King and Co.; 8 bales cow hides, A. Cassam; 15 bales cow hides, V. Esmail and Co.; 100 bales hemp, H. Govindjee; 87 bales goat and sheep skins, 8 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 9 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka.

FOR NEW YORK.

CHINA (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son.

WARTENFELS (s) 4,012 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

LINDENFELS (s) 55 bales cotton, S. H. Amar and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.; 2,002 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 220 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.; 1,040 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

OST-MARK (s) 48 cwts. casin, Empress Dairy Co.; 480 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

LINDENFELS (s) 400 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

LINDENFELS (s) 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 110 bales cotton fly, Solomon Brothers; 550 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 1,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.; 19,500 cwts. castor seed, 6,000 linseed, Ralli Brothers; 400 cwts. Vateria Indica, Indian States and Eastern Agency; 165 bales cotton, 55 bales cotton picking, Solomon Brothers.

HANNINGTON COURT (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

LINDENFELS (s) 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 248 cwts. tin scraps, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

CHINA (s) 137 cwts. gum alibanum, 30 cwts. myrabolams, Manekjee Mooljee.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 137 cwts. gum alibanum, 106 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jethabhoy.

DELTA (s) 79 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 20 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.; 450 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 1,600 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

BOMBAY-MARU (s) 300 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.; 370 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 700 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.; 100 bales cotton, N. Fatehally and Co.; 171 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

DELTA (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 250 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 450 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TAMSUI.

DELTA (s) 7 cases opium, P. and O. S. N. Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. CITY OF MARSEILLES from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—250 cases 2 boxes tiles, 923 packages bicarbonate soda, 46 drums caustic soda, 150 bags soda ash, 200 kegs soda crystals, 80 bags glauber salt, 120 bags nitrate of soda, 50 kegs sulphate of copper, 37 drums calcium chloride, 960 bundles buckets, 17 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 175 boxes window glass, 16 cases ale, 50 cases stout, 10 cases locks, 3 cases copper sheets, 50 bags common salt, 6 cases biscuits, 10 cases locks, 8 cases 80 bales paper, 204 bales old newspapers, 115 barrels coal tar, 255 drums oil, 102 drums lubricating oil, 100 bags starch, 108 casks traga oil, 113 cases 1.519 kegs paints and colours, 8 cases perfumery, 1,033 casks 10 bags china clay, 12 barrels 297 cases 2 bundles 14 packages 216 boxes soap, 1,382 bales 1,370 cases cotton goods, 256 cases 213 bales cotton yarn, 4 cases linen goods, 50 cases linen and cotton goods, 3 cases silk goods, 4 cases silk and cotton goods, 2 cases silk yarn, 1 case silk and woollen goods, 129 cases 61 bales 5 trusses cotton and woollen goods, 122 cases 133 bales woollen goods.

S. S. CHINA from Trieste, Agents A. L. S. N. Co.—60 bales cotton, 45 cases cotton goods, 1 parcel cigars, 29 cases ropes, 22 bales 1 case cotton yarn, 8 cases 6 bales woollen yarn, 3 cases woollen goods, 10 cases clocks, 2 cases essential oil, 45 packages acetic acid, 94 cases 80 bags currants, 72 cases mineral water, 15 cases bone glue, 15 bundles skins, 71 cases window pane, 15 cases hollow glass, 893 cases glass bangles, 156 cases glass beads, 16 cases glass rings, 20 bales printing paper, 17 cases 98 bales paper, 2 cases soap, 1,724 bundles 9,530 pieces sandal wood.

S. S. UGANDA from Calcutta, Agents M. M. and Co.—40 bags cement, 10 cases coffee, 2,084 bags rice, 17 bags 11 bundles medicine, 700 bags cocoanuts, 10 numbers empty gas cylinders, 6 bundles copper plates, 31 cases Y. M. sheetings, 475 bales cotton, 243 bales cotton waste, 2 bales silk, 62 casks linseed oil, 10 casks scented hair oil, 41 bales paper, 25 cases refined camphor, 4 bundles hemp twine, 318 bags betelnuts, 26 bags cardamoms, 10 bags small pepper, 25 bags sugar, 966 chests tea, 175 bags sandal wood.

S. S. KASARA from Busreh, Agents M. M. and Co.—1,376 baskets 235 skins dates, 4 bundles specie, 1 tin gold watch, 10 bales cow hides, 41 bales wool, 40 bags C. seed.

DERIVATION OF DELHI.

The Sikh Review gives the following explanation of how the name "Delhi" came originally to be given to the capital of India: "There is an ancient tradition that when the foundation-iron of the old Delhi was laid down truly and well by the Court Pandits of the time, they assured the King that one end of the iron had reached the hood of Shesh Nag, the fabulous cobra which supports the earth on its head. It is said that the King was of a suspicious nature and asked his spiritual instructors to afford him a proof of their assertion. The religious men got the iron rod pulled out; and to the astonishment of all showed its nether end full of blood. The Raja felt ashamed of his incredulity and prayed the charmers to replace the rod in its proper position. But this was not to be. Notwithstanding the best exertions of his men it could not be well fixed, and remained loose or dhili. Hence the city was called Dhili and afterwards Delhi."

Pundit Prabhu Dutt Shastri, the senior Professor of Philosophy in the Presidency College, Calcutta, has been invited by the University of Florence in Geneva to give a discourse on Vedantism in the French and the Italian Congresses.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 6th.

The Bombay Mails of 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi afternoon 2nd.

Consols 2½ %	76 1/16plus ⅛
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.15½ungd.
Rentes 3 %	83½plus ½
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49 ungd
Bar Silver Spot	25⅞
Bar Silver 2 months hence	25⅞
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by China selling.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½plus ⅛
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ ½unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½plus ½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/stst.	1⅞
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3unchgd.
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½ unchgd.
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	3½ unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½ unchgd.
,, 7 day market loans	1½ unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July, 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	6,000
,, Exports to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.48plus 6
Futures at New York Oct.	12.29plus 11
Declined owing to favourable weather Reports and advance on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 3/16—¼
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.91plus 1 3
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.38plus 11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87½ unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	56½—⅝

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

London, July 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, Sales of East Indian	200
,, Imports	1,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barely steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market Dull and inactive.	
Mid. Americans	7.41—7
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.00unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug.	12.49plus 7
	Oct.	12.27 ,, 9
New York Official noon call	Aug.	12.45 ,, 3
	Oct.	12.28 ,, 10
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Aug.	12.89 ,, 11
	Oct.	12.38 ,, 11

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price
J.A.	7.14plus 1
A.S.	6.96unegd
S.O.	6.74plus 2
O.N.	6.67 ,, 2
N.D.	6.60 ,, 2
D.J.	6.59 ,, 2
J.F.	6.59 ,, 2
F.M.	6.60 ,, 2
M.A.	6.61 ,, 2
A.M.	6.62

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 6th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4 3/16
F.G. ,,	4 5/16
Fine ,,	4 7/16
Good Bhownuggur	5½
F.G. ,,	5⅝
Fine ,,	5¾
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	5 5/16
Good Oomra M.G.	5 3/16
F.G. ,,	5 5/16
Fine ,,	5 7/16
Good M.G. Oomra	5⅜
Fine M.G. Oomra	5⅜
Good Broach	5½
F.G. ,,	5 31/32
Fine ,,	6⅛
Good Khandeish	5
F.G. ,,	5⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, July, 6th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; Hull done	36¼—⅜
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; London sellers firmer	36plus ¼
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,720,000
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June; sellers unchanged	35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers dull unchanged	50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers quiet unchanged	53
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug; London, done quiet.	50/9—3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburhg sellers quiet unchgd.	47½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers quiet but steady unchanged	£6/6/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£62½plus ¾
Copper Braziers	£75½plus ½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11
Arrivals:—"Schildturm," "Ambra," "solfel."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; easier not much doing	12/6—1½d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; neglected unchgd.	11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.;	9/5½—1½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.;	9/5—1d

Opened flat and lower-closed steadier.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sept.; very quiet unchanged	13/5½
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/3½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10/5½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value	11/7½—½d
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet but firm	11/9—½d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber June-July; Buyers steady 2/9½—⅝

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 7th. July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
2 bundles	3,000	Debai	National.

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 4½ lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market remains quiet and unchanged with little business doing either way.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—		s	d.
T.T. ready		1	3 31-32
D.D. mail		1	3 31-32
T.T. forward, 15th August		1	4
BANKS BUYING—			
Private D.D. ready		1	4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready		1	4¼
,, ,, forward, 15th Augest		1	4 5-32
,, ,, 6 m-s ready		1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready			169½
Marks ,, ,,			138
60 days Hongkong			138½
,, Shanghai			185½
,, Japan			150½

BULLION.

The Londan market for bar silver was 1/8 lower at 25 7/8 both for ready and forward. The decline was due to China selling. The local market opened easier at 75.5 for ready and the settlement and has remained unchanged with little doing.

We quote—

	Rs	a.	p
English bar gold	24	1	0
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	5	0
1st Settlement	75	5	0
2nd Settlement	75	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 4th and 5th July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	31	36,843
B. B. & C I. Railway	54	65,263

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market preserved a firm tone to-day and a fair amount of business was done in the vicinity of Rs. 95/12 for the 31st July delivery. Calcutta quotations were reported as follows at 3 p.m:—

Ready 95-15.

Forward 95-12.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood almost steady to-day with slight fluctuations in rates.

David improved to Rs. 505 in the morning but closed at Rs. 502½.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 425.

Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,100.

Standard opened at Rs. 995 but gradually declined to Rs. 975 at the close.

Finlays improved to Rs. 287½.

New Great Easterns were placed at Rs. 222½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 975.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 83 and Deferred to Rs. 149.

Bank of Bombay shares moved up to Rs. 1,650 and there was a good inquiry for them.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 226.

Bundi Hydro Electric Cement Co. shares declined to Rs. 4¼.

Bank of India shares were in request at Rs. 62 c. d.

Ahmedabad Pranty Railway shares were placed at Rs. 685 and Tapti Valley Railway shares at Rs. 600.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—"Very small market, eased on Weekly Government weather report being favourable. Later: market improved in late session on short covering. American buying new crop posntions." (New York):—"Small but steady market. Little cotton for sale. Little-rock, Arkansas, reports good rain which appears general throughout the State." (Crop): —"The U. S. Government weekly forcast:—Indications are for normal summer temperature for entire weekly with normal rains scattered well over the belt."

A. Stern and Co.:—"Texas very dry weather continues. A continuance of present weather would be injurious. Rain is needed for the best results."

Gruning:—"Market shows no new feature. Market advanced in the late trading on American buying orders."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Crop prospects are generally favourable except Texas where rain is needed."

The steadines of the home markets notwithstanding excellent weather reports is remarkable. Both New York and New Orleans closed 11 points up for new crop, and Liverpool was two points up on American buying orders. Trade is said to be bad and Manchester is dull and inactive, and yet there is sufficient buying power to cause an advance which is not entirely speculative, as spinners are reported to be bidding more freely.

In the local market rates opened steadier good Broach being quoted Rs. 289 and fine Bengal January Rs. 232. There has been little business doing for forward delivery owing to the market being partially closed, and rates are easier as under on account of good rains reported. An export house is reported to have sold a line of 1,000 bales fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 254.

The market for ready cotton was closed to-day for a Hindu holiday (Ashadi Purnima.)

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine	Fair Good	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals			216	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals		238		
Do.		206		July"
M.G. Kandeish		245		Jan. 1915.
Do.		211	201	July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,		254		Jan. 1915
Do.		229		July
M.G. Broach			286	March 1915
Do.		230		July
M.G. Muttia		211	199	July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			263	"
M.G. Westerns			265	"
Do			260	"
M.G. Compta			280	"
M.G. Miraj			285	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	5,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	7.15 plus 1
A.S.	6.98 ,, 2
S.O.	6.76 ,, 2
O.N.	6.69 ,, 2
N.D.	6.62 ,, 2
D.J.	6.61 ,, 2
J.F.	6.61 ,, 2
F.M.	6.62 ,, 2
M.A.	6.64 ,, 3

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	0	0	0	R T
White Delhi Sept.	5	12	6	,,
May	5	9	3	,,

Linseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready	0	0	0	B. T
Bold Brown Sept.	9	4	6	R. T
May	9	9	6	,,

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	0	0	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ready	0	0	0	,,
Brown Delhi May	8	10	0	,,

Teaseed:—The Market is quiet. but steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
85% Bold White	56	0	
Black Kutni		0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	59	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a.	p.
Bold	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0

Mowrassed:—The Market is steady

Quotations:—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready	0		0	R. T

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a.	p
Ready	0	0	0 R T

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Madras ready	0	0	0
Forward	6	15	0 R T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations—	Rs	a	p
Berar	25	8	0
Gurerat	24	8	0

The ready markets for wheat and seeds are closed to-day.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	7 569 Bales.
Wheat	4,505 Cwts.
Linseed	6 114 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	2,100 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil. ,,
Poppyseed	144 ,,
Groundnuts	189 ,,
Castorseed	524 ,,
Rice	48,243 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil. ,,
Cottons eed	6,117 ,,
Mowrasced	2,941 ,,
Gram	1,125 ,,
Jowar	3,636 ,,
Maize	Nil ,,
Barley	Nil. ,,

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

The Calcutta share market to-day was less active than yesterday. Transactions included:—

Coal,—Bhalgora 25¼; Bhuskajuri 16¾; Equitable (ord) 23¾; Mattigara 1¼; Raneegunge 21¼; Royal 3⅛; Sendra 13¼; Union 11¾.

Miscellaneous,—Calcutta Tramways (ord) 106; Dalbhoom Gold 21¼; Howrah Oil 21¼; Delta Jute (ord 119; Eastern Cachar Tea 105.

Debentures,—Kamarhatty (5½ per cent.) 104.

NEW BOMBAY LOANS.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following four per cent. debenture loans:—

The Calcutta Port Trust, one crore.

The Bombay Port Trust, one crore and twenty-seven lakhs.

The Bombay Improvement Trust, fifty lakhs.

The Bombay Municipality, forty-one lakhs.

The Karachi Municipality, six lakhs and thirty-five thousand.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	12½	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd.	do.	14½	220
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8½	65
Bank of Bengal	do.	14½	1,735
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14½	1650
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6½	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	NIL	6
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil.	21
Central Co-operative ank. Rs. 25	—	As S-S	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12½	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25	—	44½	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30	—	10½	30 Nom
New Issue Rs 15	June	10½	15 nom
Punjab National Bank	June	11½	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.	—	—	2
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P.	—	NIL	25
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	—	16½	562
Mercantile Bank £2 12s. A	—	8½	£22.
£12½ B	—	8½	£221
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	34½	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6½	76
National Bank of India £12½	Sept.-Mar.	14½	630

Press Companies.

Akbar	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore	Aug.	6¾	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	190
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	8	290
Godavery Valley		6	90
Harvey and Sabapath	July	40	645
Hindustan P. & M.		15	150
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Jan.	10	135
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd.		7½	64
Kamgaum	Sept.	NIL	700
Mahmudpura Co		7½	100
Mehuva	Oct.	NIL	25
Mercantile	do.	NIL.	18
Manmar Manufg.	Aug.	12½	220
New East India	Sep.	40	700
New Motisati Co.,	Nov	50	867½
New Berar	Jan	40	530
New Prince of Wales	do	45	685
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	220
Volkart, U.P. Ltd.	Sept.	20	662½
Vardwan G.P.	—	12	125

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance	May-Oct.	25	830
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	NIL	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing	—	—	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	—	—	117½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co.,	—	25	60
Bombay United	Apl.-Nov.	20	462½
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	215
Central India	Apl.-Nov.	50	1840
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	570
Chinoi Silk	—	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	55	1437½
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	NIL	460
Connaught	do.	NIL	100
Coorla	April	NIL	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	105
Currimbhoy	do.	10	207½
David	May-Nov	20	502½
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	15	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	NIL	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	425
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1360
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	287½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	490
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough	May	25	200
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	NIL	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.- Sep	5	96½XD
Indian Manufacturing	April	25	240
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	8	133½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	NIL	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20	400
Jubilee ,,	Apl.-Oct.	NIL	135
Kastoorchand Mills	New	New	675
Khandesh	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1 360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	727½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1100
Madhowji Dharamsi	Apl.-Sept.	60	1005

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Housing Association, the Hon. Mr. Orr's lecture, Improvement Trust Office 6 p.m.

"Requiem" High Mass for the late Archduke, Church of Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, July 9.

Bombay Corporation, Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 10.

Ball at Government House, Poona.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—June 20th, at Kodaikanal, to the Rev. and Mrs. A. O. Brown, of Guindy, Madras, a daughter.

KAPOOR.—June 18th, at 35, Chowringhee, Calcutta, the wife of Dr. S. R. Kapoor, of a son.

DEATHS.

AVETOOM.—June 20th, at his residence, No. 4, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, Avetoom, Thaddeus Avetoom, Stock Broker, aged 61 years.

GIDNEY.—At Mondwa Distillery, on 3rd July, 1914, Eliza Christiana (Lizzie), wife of Mr. A. Gidney, and youngest daughter of the late J. C. Stewart, of Bombay, aged 24 years.

PEAL.—June 20th, at Burdwan, Clement Joseph Peal, Guard, E.I.R., aged 45.

SCREWVALA.—Rustam, son of Bapuji Burjorji Screwvala, died on the 6th instant. Funeral took place at 4 p.m. on Monday.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, William Howe Middleton (late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Commanding "A" Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1894, away from home and relations but among friends and admirers.

His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.

Traffic Department, Concan District.
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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 8.

473. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is alloted as follows:—
Thursday 9th, Friday 10th, and Saturday 11th instant "H" Company Class Firing.
Sunday 12th instant—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

474. Miniature Range—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd class shots are particularly invited to attend.

475. Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

476. Bugle Practice.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade at the Bo. Ed. Society's School, Byculla, at 6 p.m. during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

477. Signalling Flags.—Members of the Corps who do not intend to join the signalling class this season and are in possession of signalling flags are requested to return them to Head-quarters at once.

479. Maxim Gun Class.—"G" Company Maxim Gun Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Wednesday evenings at 7 p.m. commencing to-day Wednesday the 8th inst.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March ..... Folies Bergere ..... Lincke.
Overture ..... "La Couronne Dor...Hermann.
Valse ..... Puppchen ..... Gilbert.
Selection ..... The Girl from Utah.....Rubens.
Intermezzo ..... Aisha ..... Lindsay.
Potpouri on ...Melodious Memories.....Finck.
Two Step...Everybody's Doing it Now...Berlin.

THE S.S. SCINDIA.

The Anchor Line Steamer Scindia is due to arrive here on the morning of the 11th instant with the following passengers. Mr. W. T. Dredge, Miss Faville, Mrs. E. Hull, and Mr. Hugh Jones.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Orr, when business of a financial nature was considered.

KACHI PORT TRUST AMENDMENT ACT

The Act further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886, which was before the Bombay Legislative Council at its last session in Bombay, has now received the assent of his Excellency the Governor in Council and of his Excellency the Governor-General.

RETIREMENT OF A CASHIER.

Mr. Dadabhoy Jamshedji Mistri, head cashier of the Ships Department of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, having retired on Tuesday last after 34 years' service, a meeting was held in the firm's office on that day under the presidency of Mr. Donald Wilson the head of the Ships Department, to present him with an address.

A FATAL FALL.

A native of Poona, named Tukaji Ramji came to Bombay on the 19th June to attend the wedding of his niece, living at the house of a relative at Girgaum. A couple of days later he got drunk, subsequently sick, and about 2 a.m. went to the balcony, where he overbalanced himself and fell over. He was carried to the J. J. Hospital, but yesterday succumbed to his injuries.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of this Association a lecture will be delivered by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Improvement Trust Office on "Density of Population in Bombay."

The lecture in open to the public the front seats being reserved for the members of the Association. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total deaths in Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday was 81, as against 80 on the same day last year, and 110 on the corresponding day in 1912. There were 5 plague attacks and 6 deaths, but no attacks or deaths from either small-pox or cholera. The number of rats caught on Monday was 1,340, of which 15 were found to be plague-infected. The plague rats came from A. and D. Wards, one each, B. 7, C. 4, and E. 2:

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay "A First Aid Class" will be opened in Chanda Ramji Girls High School in Girgaum, from Saturday the 11th July. The class will be conducted by Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi, from 3 to 4 p.m.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a "Home Nursing Class" will be opened in the Students' Literary and Saturday the 11th July. The class will be Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, from Saturday the 11th July. The class will be conducted by Dr. Shamrao Narayan Navalkar.

BOMBAY SOLICITOR HONOURED.

On Sunday Mr. Tribhowandas Narottamdas Malvi, solicitor, was presented with an address by his community, the Surti Dassa Porwad Banias, at a largely attended meeting, for the Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal awarded to him on the occasion of his Majesty's recent birthday. The meeting took place at Morar Baug, Bombay, and was presided over by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas and Messrs. Chunilal V. Mehta, Mangaldas Girdhardas, Manchhashanker Jivanram Ratanlal M. Modi, Jamietram Jivanram. Natvarlal Maganlal Modi and Bhimji Makanji.

AN UNRELIABLE GUIDE.

A young student named Mantramadi Venkatapai has made a complaint to the police that he has been robbed of his trunk, which contained cash and clothing valued at Rs. 203. It appears that the complainant arrived in Bombay from Guntur on Sunday. On arrival at Victoria Terminus he was approached by a Hindu, who offered his services as guide, taking him to a boarding house in Sadashiv Lane. On Monday the guide called in the young man and took him to a barber's shop by request, where he excused himself on a promise to return in a few minutes. On his failing to do so the student returned to his boarding house, where he was informed that the guide had called, and stating that he (the student) wished to move to another locality, had carried away the trunk.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Ten members of the Hindu Division and one medical officer who had been to Pandharpur for rendering first aid and medical relief service during Ashaddi Fair returned to Bombay on Monday. They were able to attend on 82 cases. The Government officials, the police and the municipal officials were extremely pleased with the arduous work they did at the Palkhi and car processions and at the male and female Barees at the temple.

This mission of the Hindu Volunteers had been to Pandharpur for service at the fairs during the last three years.

A qualified Hindu lady nurse from Sangli had been to Pandharpur as well and she was good enough to volunteer her service amongst the female pilgrims in co-operation with them.

SHETH RAMJI ASSER SCHOOL AT GHATKOPER.

The Trustees of the late Sheth Ramji Asser have handed over the Ramji Asser School at Ghatkoper to the Ghatkoper-Kirol Residents Association on certain terms and conditions with its present resources. The Association held an extraordinary General meeting to take over the charge of the school on Sunday last which was presided over by Sheth Meghji Vallabhas. The following subscriptions towards the fund of the school were announced:—

Sheth Ravji Monji Rs. 251, Sheth Meghji Vallabhdas Rs. 251, Sheth Kanji Khatnoo Rs. 251, Sheth Jamnadas Purshotamdas Rs. 151, Sheth Ranchhoddas Purshotamdas Rs. 151, Sheth Dahyalal Makanji Rs. 151, Sheth Naranji Dayal Rs. 151, Messrs. Ranchhoddas Gangji Laxmidas & Co. Rs. 151, Sheth Oghadbhai Nimji Rs. 125, Sheth Kallianji Damodar Rs. 101, Sheth Devji Raisey Zaveri Rs. 71, and Sheth Jamnadas Laxmidas Mody Rs. 51.

Proposals for increasing the pay of establishments under Rural Sub-Registrars have been drawn up by the Inspector-General of Registration and will shortly be submitted to the Government of India It is not possible at present to say from what date the scheme, if sanctioned by the Government of India, will take effect.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

BREACH OF TRUST.

AGENT SENT TO PRISON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Smith, at the instance of Rupchand Hiralal, munim of a firm of merchants, named Chanmal Natmal, doing business at Bordwar, charged Tejkaran Sukhraj with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,500 on the 14th March, 1914.

Mr. B. T. Desai, and Mr. Kanuga, with Mr. Ghadkari, appeared for the accused. while Mr. P. Godinho represented the complainant.

Shortly stated the case for the prosecution was that the accused was sent to Bombay to dispose of certain bales of cotton. The accused on the 7th March received a letter requesting him to bring the sum of Rs. 5,000 from the firm of Bruel and Co. This request was subsequently countermanded but the accused obtained an advance of Rs. 4,500 from Bruel and Co., and deposited the same on the 14th of March with the firms of Jetmal Tetkaran and Chaterbus Chragmal; the sum of Rs. 1,000 in his name in the former firm, and Rs. 3,500 in the latter firm in the name of his relative, Shukaran Kiraj. The accused on his return to Bordwar denied having got the money but was subsequently confronted with Bruel and Co.'s memo. notifying the advance. The accused eventually admitted having obtained the amounts, and gave the senior partner. Chamal, two orders upon the Bombay shroffs requesting them to pay the amount to the complainant. This he afterwards countermanded by wires and letters, and the present proceedings were instituted.

The accused in his defence stated that disputes and differences having arisen between him and his partner, he had the accounts roughly made, when it was ascertained that the sum of about Rs. 4,765 was due to him. He further alleged that Rs. 2,000 would be found due to him as his share of the profits for the Samvat years 1966-1967. According to him he had been deputed to sell the bales of cotton and it was arranged that he should appropriate the proceeds towards his own share. He admitted having made the deposits and explained that he had given orders upon the Bombay firms on the understanding that the account would be settled the next day. Complainant having failed to come to a settlement, he sent wires and letters countermanding the payment.

The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, stated that he believed the case for the prosecution and disbelieved the story set up by the defence. The documentary evidence in the case satisfied him that the case for the prosecution was a truthful one, and under the circumstances he convicted the accused, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default three months further imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

A cloth merchant of Mangaldas Street, Dharamsee Purshotam by name, has reported to the police that he has been cheated of goods valued at Rs. 554. His story is that on Sunday evening about six, a respectably dressed Parsi came to his shop and made purchases to the value of Rs. 540, asking the merchant to send the goods to his place of residence. A servant named Varjivandas was delegated to accompany the purchaser with the goods and to receive payment. The destination was a chawl in Slater Road, where the man handed over the goods to another Parsi, telling the servant that he had forgotten to purchase a piece of cloth he particularly required, invited the servant to return with him to the shop. The return journey was made in a taxi, and at the shop goods to the value of Rs. 14 were purchased Starting again with the servants they first went to Colaba station and then made for a chawl in Charni Road. The servant, however, found it difficult to keep up with the man, and some dogs attacking him, he completely lost sight of the Parsi.

Enquiries have failed to reveal who the Parsi is or his Slater Road accomplice, beyond the fact that an individual answering to the description given had enquired at the chawl for vacant rooms.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

TWO BOMBAY STUDENTS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A serious motor car accident occurred at Ghatkopar on Monday, and two young students, Mr. R. N. Soupar, of St. Xavier's College, and Mr. K. N. Soupar of the Grant Medical College, were seriously injured

The party of which they were members numbered six, and they were returning from Poona by motor car. They left Poona at 5-30 in the morning, and all went well until they reached Ghatkopar at 3 p.m. There the car dashed into a tree, and the occupants were badly knocked about. Mr. R. N. Soupar was seriously injured about the body and head, and Mr. K. N. Soupar sustained many cuts and contusions while the others escaped with a good shaking. The injured students were attended to at the Ghatkopar Medical dispensary, and continued their journey to Bombay by rail.

FATAL DOCK ACCIDENT.

FALLING DERRICK KILLS THREE COOLIES.

No. 8 Berth, Victoria Dock was yesterday evening the scene of an accident, which resulted in the death of three coolies and the injury of two others. The accident occurred while a boiler weighing twelve tons was being hauled on board the s.s. Clan MacBride by means of a derrick belonging to Hill, Sons & Co. Stevedors. The shoe slipped and without warning the huge machine crashed down on the coolies. Two of the men, Nana Porkar and Balkia Yesu, were killed on the spot, while the third man, Nana Ganjaram, was so severely injured that he succumbed shortly after his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. An inquest will be held to-day.

HEAVY SEAS.

SHIPS ARRIVE LATE IN BOMBAY.

No further news of the B. I. S. N. Company's Karachi mail steamer Dwarka, which. as reported yesterday, was lying disabled off Porebunder has yet reached Bombay.

The same Company's steamer Kasara, from Karachi to Bombay, was due here on Monday, but did not arrive until the early hours of yesterday morning. She left the Dwarka safely anchored off Porebunder, with a broken rudder, awaiting assistance. Some delay was caused to the Kasara by sighting the disabled Dwarka, and having to go back to see if she was all right before proceeding on her voyage. She also met heavy seas on the way.

The P. and O. China mail steamer Delta also arrived in port, several hours late, during Monday night. The cause of the delay was hard squalls of rain and wind.

Captain J. W. Layzell, of the s. s. Angus, which arrived yesterday from Calcutta, reports having fallen in with strong monsoon and rough sea during the voyage.

The s. s. Umvolosi, Captain Miller, which arrived here on Monday afternoon from Durban, met with strong monsoon and high seas during the voyage.

WEATHER REPORTS.

S. S. Umvolosi:—The steamer Umvolosi, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Durban, during her voyage experienced, strong monsoon and high sea.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, during her voyage experienced, strong monsoon and heavy swell hard squalls. Dwarka at anchor off Poresunder steering gear disabled.

S. S. Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Delta, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, during her voyage experienced, hard squalls of wind and rain.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

Captain Everett, 67th Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

Captain Thewles, The Buffs, has been appointed to the Adjutancy of the Madras Volunteer Guards, vice Captain Hughes, Cheshire Regiment, resigned.

Lieut.-Colonel, C. W. G. Richardson, 21st Punjabis, has been selected for the command of that regiment.

Lieut.-Colonel. Tewddell and Lieut.-Col. Rodney Anderson have been selected as Commandant and 2nd in Command of that regiment, respectively.

Captain, MacRae, 19th Punjabis, has been selected to succeed Major Orr as Staff Captain, Quarter-Master-General's branch Army Headquarters.

Approval has been given to the transfer of Major H. J. P. Browne, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Bombay Brigade, to the Lahore Division and to the appointment of Major Cumming, Durham Light Infantry, as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Bombay Brigade from the 15th September next.

Captain E. H. Nicholson, Royal Fusiliers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the East India Railway Volunteer Rifles, which falls vacant in November next.

FINANCES OF FARIDKOT STATE.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY STATE TREASURER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 7.

Among other irregularities which have come to light as a result of the enquiry into the finances of the administration of the Faridkot State by the late Council of Regency, is the misappropriation of certain property belonging to the State by the Treasurer of the State Toshakhana. This officer has absconded and a reward has been offered for his arrest.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN WORKSHOP.

FITTER KILLED ON THE SPOT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

This morning while a fitter Nanilal, attached to the French Motor Car workshop was working a grinding machine, a huge piece of emery stone suddenly gave way and hit him in the face and chest. His injuries were terrible and he was killed on the spot.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN RACE HORSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

Mr. Abdul Sattar, the well-known racing owner, has had the misfortune to lose Lawn Sand which he purchased last year from the late Sir A. Apcar's stable for a large figure. Lawn Sand ran at Saturday's Gymkhana races and injured its fetlock so badly that it had to be destroyed soon after.

NOTE.—The gruesome details as to how Lawn Sand met his fate are related by our racing correspondent in his notes from Bangalore.

At the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Chowdhury an application was made on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit brought by Robinson against the Maharaja of Dumraon for fixing an early date for hearing of the suit instituted by the defendant against Government claiming the entire estate and which was decided in favour of the defendant. As notice of the present application was only served on the Maharaja's attorney yestersay the matter was adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

HORNETS (1) BEAT GRANT MEDICALS (0).

The two teams at the bottom of the League table were pitted against each other in the League yesterday, when the Hornets were able to claim a victory by the narrow margin of a goal to nil. It was hardly expected that the play would be of a very high class, but a heavy shower of rain which fell at the interval and ran well into the second period, resulting in pools of water rapidly forming in different parts of the field, precluding anything like good football.

Many will agree that the Hornets by no means deserve the place they occupy on the League table. But the disastrous weakness in the forward line, which is mainly responsible for the place they hold, and which fatally effects an otherwise strong combination, was again lamentably conspicuous. About fifty minutes of romping round the Medical goal only yielded three good shots. One hit the upright, one Hildreth reached out to with his hands, and one beat him hopelessly. The last was the first of three and came half way through the initial period, when Doyle miskicking, Bradbury dashed into the leather, a hard, knee-high shot entering the far right corner of the net. Perhaps, the Hornets' skipper shared Hildreth's surprise.

In the last two games the James brothers have taken it by turns to play forward, and their doing so improved the line considerably. Why they were both played behind when there was so much shooting on the boards is difficult to understand. The Medical forwards were never dangerous and the brothers were wasted at back.

Hildreth wasn't as busy as the exchanges would lead one to believe, and Thompson again appearing in partnership with Doyle, added to the improved game the halves are learning to play, made the defence capable of putting up a sturdy fight. But the forwards,—without Easdon, Cahill or Evans in it—were very, very weak. Probably for the first time in the history of the Harwood League, a bare-footed player made his appearance in Arcot who lead the Medical attack. But he was extremely weak and scarcely deserved his inclusion. Hildreth was, as usual, conspicuous between the sticks.

Riley and Rodericks replaced Ashton and Windsor, who were prevented from appearing, in the Hornets' team. The forwards showed flashes of combination, and the defence was little extended. Navin was a spectator during the major part of the game.

The following were the teams:—

Hornets:—Navin, goal; H. James and W. James, backs; Rodericks, T. James and Finnigin, halves; Riley, Bradbury, Downes Strelly and Morris, forwards.

Grant Medicals:—Hildreth, goal. Thompson and Doyle, backs; Sheik, Sweeny and Wadia, halves; Hakim, Eade, Arcot, Thayer and Pearle, forwards.

Referee:—Cpl: McGarry.

Goals.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	5	5	0	0	19	1	10
Bombay Gymkhana ...	5	4	1	0	2	2	8
Bombay Athletic	6	3	2	1	9	5	7
R. G. A. Bombay	5	1	2	2	4	5	4
G.I.P. Railway Athletic	5	1	3	1	3	9	3
Grant Medicals	6	0	3	3	2	12	3
Hornets	6	1	4	1	2	12	1

SECOND DIVISION

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "A" (10) BEAT CUSTOMS (0).

The Bombay Gymkhana "A" team on the Oval, in the Second Division of the League beat the Customs by ten goals without a response.

Goals.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gym. "A"	6	5	0	1	26	3	11
Y. M. C. A.	5	4	1	0	9	3	8
Institute Luso-Indiano.	4	3	1	0	11	7	6
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst.	4	2	1	1	11	5	5
Telegraph R. Club ...	5	0	3	2	4	11	2
Customs Athletic Club	6	0	4	2	3	17	2
Rangers	6	0	4	2	2	20	2

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division 1.—R. G. A. v Bombay Athletic Cooperage, 5-45.

Division 2.—Telegraphs v G. I. P. Institute, Oval, 5-45.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

FRIENDS UNION C. C. v ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Friends Union C. C. by 29 runs.

Islam Gymkhana.—S. N. Patel 4, Syed Ibrahim 8, Bakzao, Tumbuwala 12, S. Bazak 9, S. Mahomed 13, T. Mullaji 0, P. Ebrahim 7, Anwar 6, S. Tyabji 1, Abban 0, extras 0, total 60.

Friends Union C. C.—R. V. Agaskar 11, N. G. Prabhakar 1, D. A. Shete, 2, K. A. Date 16, P. Vithal 45, W. B. Talpade 0, R. K. Telang 2, Bhatwadekar 0, Goradia 3, T. N. Javeri 6, P. W. Welkar 1, extras 2, total 89.

SARASWAT UNION C. C. v. TELUGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

This match was played on the Marine Lines ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw.

Telugu Young Cricketers.—S. K. Pupala 2, M. G. Khandre 0, M. S. Satla 28, K. R. Swami 47, N. L. Paknath 7, K. K. Batolla 9, D. S. Kalewar 3, S. O. Sathe 5, G Telang 0, V. R. Bhusrat 1, extras 8.—Total (for eight wickets) 110.

Saraswat Union C. C.—S. Manjunath 10, K. Sadashiv 2, B. Basru 2, A Mallpur 13, Shivrune9, C. Venkatrao 4, extras 8.—Total (for six wickets) 48.

BANGALORE RACING NOTES.

SUCCESSFUL GYMKHANA.

THE LAWN SAND TRAGEDY.

A TIGHT-REIGN "INCIDENT."

(From our Racing Correspondent).

Things are very lively in the mornings now on the race course with the approach of the Meeting which starts on the 14th and we should have four days of good and fairly classy sport before the *sharat-log* disperse to Poona and Calcutta. One serious disappointment, however, is the news that Robinson is taking all Mr. Goculdass's horses back to Poona as we have to depend mainly on him and Byramjee for most of the real class. The latter should do well, as he has a handy bunch of half a dozen and his trip was only a flying one to take delivery of a new gee from Home. Watson, Thomas, Ramshaw and Kassim are the other chief trainers with the same jockeys as in Mysore, but we expect these to be supplemented by "Willy" Southall and "Bunty" Brown next week.

A WELCOME DIVERSION.

The Gymkhana meeting held on Saturday was a very welcome diversion, and such an event does much to relieve the wait between the two meetings. It looked very much as though there would be a meagre attendance and a postponement when a heavy shower with driving wind met us just as people were making a start for the course. At 3-15, however, the sun came out and the motors and gharries began to roll up for a very pleasant evening's racing with a programme of seven events. Monk had the monopoly and he, Monte and Gower stood up to be shot at and the marksmanship was pretty accurate on the punters' part. There was one incident which was most depressing to a lover of horses, and that was the breaking down of Lawn Sand. Ferguson had to pull up on him a furlong from home and it was all the poor beast could do to hop into the Paddock and from there to the stables across the road. Worse was to follow as it was not till after the last race that they decided to put him out of his misery.

A GHASTLY AFFAIR.

One has to be very accurate to despatch a horse with a 22 bore toy rifle, and the first two shots were just below the star. That they did not cause him great pain was evident when he actually started to graze, and then one at the base of the ear bowled him over. Once the property of the late Sir Apcar, he was unsound when Mr. Sattar bought him, in fact recently he was advised to have him shot as *ankleosis* made him a hopeless case. It would be a good thing if Turf Clubs looked into such cases and refused the entry of horses in a similar state. The race was the Gymkhana Cup in which only five out of thirteen started and Sugar Loaf was made a 3 to 1 *on* favourite from Katharos. This is how they finished too, Melsom setting a warm pace on the latter only for Ruiz to come up on the black to win with a whole heap in hand. Woonara was very troublesome and took no part, Cast Iron being third. He is better known as old Master Theo, but his legs will never allow him to show any of his old form and he now gallops far too high.

A NEAR THING FOR THE FAVOURITE.

The other open race was for ponies and Mr. Scott gave Go On top weight but could not handicap him out of it, he being backed to 5 to 2 *on*. It was no such good thing in the actual race, Ruminant going so far in front that it was doubtful whether Go On and Mac could catch him. They came with a great rattle at the finish though on each side of her and Go On on the rails just caught the judge's eye.

After rejoicing over the victory of "F" and the defeat of Belvoir and Sumpegay in the opening race the books had a shock when "F" was disqualified, which meant book bets going on Sumpegay. The original winner won a race valued Rs. 50 or over last year, and it is surprising that the Stewards did not see this before and prevent her starting at all.

"SOMETHING OF AN 'INCIDENT'."

There was also something of an 'incident' in the Indian Officers' race for which Furhad was at "threes on" in a field of eleven from Fijli. He got home right enough, but there was a great shout opposite the stand for the latter's rider to loosen the reins. It looked about as warm a thing as I have ever seen and he should be prohibited from riding again as he is either incompetent or was guilty of not trying.

Tara and White Legs won easily at short prices, and the Volunteer Cup went to Sumpegay, who is a breedy looking C. B. and upset the raw-boned favourite in Marksman. Barm also beat the latter and seems to be going sound after being thrown out of racing and used as a charger. He was at one time thought to be a possible Viceroy's Cup winner!

CRICKET IN DHULIA.

CUMIN CLUB V THE GYMKHANA.

The Gymkhana.—Kotwal 0, Reuben 55, Kothawalla 0, Ranjit Singh 15, Grenuan 3, Marston 14, Sothers 17, Niphadkar 0, Vedu 12, Dutt 2, Desai 0, extras 10, total 128.

Cumin Club.—Wadekar 51, Oka 4, Apte 4, Bakshi 7, Jugraj 2, Dr. Apte 1, Toro 12, Ransing 6, Gadgil 6, Kolabawala 2 Sathe 0, extras 1, total 106.

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11 March 1914.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 8, 1914.

CONDEMNATION OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

Mr. Montague's defence of the India Council Bill, so far as one is able to judge from the summary of his letter to the "Times" telegraphed by Reuter would be a very good defence of a Bill whose provisions were calculated to enact such a sort of reform as he deems desirable in the conduct of the affairs of the India Office; but it is no defence at all of the Bill which he helped to "initiate" but did not stay to see completed. Mr. Montagu says his object is the "adaptation to modern conditions of a system petrified in a statute founded upon conditions over half-a-century old." Many people, who regard Lord Crewe's Bill with the greatest misgiving, will cheerfully subscribe to this description of the present machinery of the India Office. For ourselves, we have never disguised our dislike of the system under which the affairs of the India Office are conducted. The Secretary of State's Council exists as a brake on the wheel of progress, and a revisionary body whose predilections, owing to the bureaucratic nature of its constitution, are almost wholly reactionary. Its powers of modification and instigation are so strong that a pliable Secretary of State becomes its tool, and a strong and independent Secretary of State is liable to be unnecessarily hampered; while its composition ensures that preference will be given to the official view of every question, great or small, coming before it.

The Council was originally instituted because it was felt desirable to have some sort of body to take the place of the old Board of Control of the East India Company. Whether this was necessary or desirable at the time we are not concerned to argue. But we do not regard it as in any way desirable or necessary now, and we are unable to appreciate the necessity for the existence of such a body as the Secretary of State's Council at all, unless it were going to be a body with a considerable representative element. If Mr. Montagu, therefore, had initiated and succeeded in crytallising in a Bill, a reform which either abolished the Council, or turned it into a reasonably liberal sort of body, he would have done well and earned the gratitude of Indian reformers. But, instead of this, he, or the people who took up the task which he initiated, propose to "petrify" in a new statute the most amazing agglomeration of bureaucratic powers and privileges that the most greedy permanent official could desire. "The grave danger in a lack of sympathy between the Executive Government in India and the controlling office at Home" will become infinitely more dangerous if that control is to be largely exercised by assistant under-secretaries, presiding over departments, with powers to dictate to, or press their views upon, the Executive Government in India; the "intolerable procrastination," is likely to be intensified, and the "tendency to undue interference from Home in the *minutiae* of administration," which Mr. Montague complains now comes from the Council, "whose energies are naturally turned in this direction by their Indian formed and regularised habit of mind" will come in a double degree from the aforesaid assistant under-secretaries, with a member of Council at the elbow of each, to instigate and assist in the pastime of procrastination and interference in the *minutiae* of administration. We can well imagine how the Member of Council, with his Indian formed and regularised habit of mind, would rejoice in the substitution of a perpetual daily employment of this character in place of the present periodical meetings. We should all, like Mr. Montagu, prefer "a smaller and more modern advisory body, working upon a more elastic, more adaptable and a speedier system," but it would be better to remain petrified in the present system for ever, than to be petrified in such a scheme as Lord Crewe's Bill proposes to set up. The fact of the matter is that what Mr. Montagu initiated with the most admirable intentions was left to be elaborated by people with intentions of a different character, and apparently neither he nor Lord Crewe has the discrimination to realise how the opportunity has been availed of by the actual framers of the Bill.

But there is reason to be grateful to Mr. Montagu. He could not have given us a stronger, a more sweeping condemnation of the present system, and that condemnation must stand. We have not learnt, at the time of writing, what may have been the fate of the Bill at its second reading, but if it is rejected we see no reason to share the concern expressed, according to Reuter, by the Congress delegates. It is a bad and dangerous bill and its illusory and dangerous character was very quickly realised by Mr. Jinnah when the draft was first published. Its rejection would not and could not mean, after Mr. Montagu's scathing condemnation, that the question of India Office reform would be shelved. It would mean, we hope, that we should have a better bill, and a real reform of a truly liberal character in the near future. If it goes, on the other hand, to a select committee it will have to undergo very radical amendment if it is not to be obnoxious to every class of opinion in this country.

THE KOMAGATA DECISION.

The defeat of the Indians on the Komagata has been complete, although the question of Indian immigration into Canada can hardly be held to have been solved by the dismissal of the Hindus' appeal. The dismissal, it is to be noted, was according to the provisions of the British North America Act, which empowers the Canadian Government to prevent the landing in Canadian ports of any immigrant "belonging to any race" whom it may consider on any ground as undesirable. The Government, of course, was compelled to have recourse to this exceedingly wide enactment, which was in existence long before Indian labour began to turn its attention to the Western Canadian Coast, because it would have been hopeless to question the validity of Chief Justice Hunter's decision that the "continuous journey" regulation was *ultra vires*. But no one can possibly pretend to believe that the British-North America Act could have been intended to shut out from the country immigrants of the class represented by the Komagata's passengers.

The acuteness of the Indian problem in Canada has been, as we have pointed out on previous occasions, greatly exaggerated. We have no wish to minimise the strength of the opposition to Indian immigration in Canadia, as well as the other self-governing Dominions, but we have no doubt that in most of these parts of the Empire the opposition is primarily racial rather than economic. The economic difficulty exists, of course, as it must exist in every civilised community where there is economic competition which may be unwelcome on racial or such grounds, can hardly be termed a fair and reasonable arrangement among peoples who are subjects of the same Empire. Had British Columbia been swamped by Indian labourers, the antipathy on the part of the white labourers would be intelligible, and, perhaps, excusable. But there is no possible chance of such a danger, for, even if Indian labour contemplated an invasion of the West Coast of Canada, any but a very restricted immigration under present conditions would have been absolutely impossible. The economic theory, therefore, is untenable so far as British Columbia and Indians are concerned. Whatever disturbance may have taken place in economic conditions in that country has been mainly due to the influx of Japanese and Chinese into that territory. Politically these people stand on an entirely different plane, and to lump all,—Japanese Chinese and Indians,—together as a menace to Canadian prosperity is not only merely to temporise with a complex problem, but also to raise the most momentous Imperial and international issues. No one disputes the right of the self-governing Dominions to adopt measures for their own protection and preservation, but, as long as they are integral parts of the Empire, they must recognise the necessity of not acting inimically to the larger interests of the Empire

For the present, however, the Indians have lost the battle. But the Canadians can hardly congratulate themselves on a victory which reflects no credit on their Imperial statesmanship. They have made clear to India that Western democracy as a humanising force has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. They have also made clear to India that she is regarded by them for all practical purposes, as completely outside the Imperial family. This is the vital issue which has to be settled in future, and the processes of settlement, we fear, are certain to add to the already heavy burdens of the Indian Government. For we can well imagine that there will be no hesitation, in the coming days, when the standards of life and the political institutions of East and West more nearly approximate, as they are bound to do, to set up barriers against the short-sighted people whose selfish policy, obsessed by racial prejudice, would make the word Empire meaningless to more than three hundred millions of his Majesty's subjects.

Notes of the Day

Towards Peace.

The debate on the Second Reading of the Amending Bill in the Lords may be regarded as fairly promising for an ultimate settlement. Lord Lansdowne, at any rate, has greatly modified his attitude, and, in spite of his warlike speech on a former occasion, has now allowed the Bill to pass by a majority of 263 in a house of 283 members, the dissentient ten evidently consisting of Lord Willoughby de Broke and nine other faithful Die-Hards. It will be noted that Lord Curzon, Lord Milner and Lord Crewe all agreed in urging a conference and the two latter suggested a conference of Irishmen. Whether Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Brien would ever agree to sit round a table and discuss the matter in an amicable spirit is another matter; in any case we should suggest the elimination of Mr. O'Brien who would be likely to make a triangular fight of it, by disagreeing with Mr. Redmond as well as Sir Edward Carson, while it is hard to imagine the latter going into a conference on the only basis which Mr. Redmond would accept,—the admission of the inevitability of the erection of a Parliament in Dublin. However it is clear that strong forces are working for peace, and we think the country can afford not to be unduly alarmed by Lord Roberts' croakings.

Australian Shipping.

The details of the German plan to capture the shipping trade of Australasia by means of subsidies, which the "Daily Mail" is reported to have published, according to a Reuter telegram yesterday, will be awaited in India with much interest. Consternation was caused recently in some quarters at Home by the news that a German company proposed shortly to start a direct line of ships to New Zealand. At present British or foreign goods sent to New Zealand are either shipped direct, in which case they have to be carried in a boat belonging to one of four British companies, all of which work in close conjunction, or they may be sent to Melbourne or Sydney for transhipment, in which case they are forwarded by one of the two companies, one Australian and the other New Zealand. The tramp tonnage trading with New Zealand is negligible. Hence New Zealand shipping trade has in the past been the practical monopoly of a conference, and in order to prevent foreign intervention the parties interested have been ready to give preferential freight rates to the German merchant as against the British. Several instances of this practice are to be found in the evidence taken by a recent Royal Commission on the cost of living in New Zealand.

Rice Industry of India.

In the latest Review of the Trade of India, some very interesting figures in connection with the rice industry are given. Rice is the staple food of Indians, and is coming into greater popularity than ever in Europe and America. India with Burma is the greatest rice consuming and producing country in the world. More than 30 per cent. of the cultivated acreage is under rice in British India, and the average of the three years ending 1911-12 of the total output from recorded areas was more than 28 million tons. In every province the staple crop is rice, and Bengal, Behar and Orissa have the largest acreage, viz. 370 lakhs. Madras comes next with 77 lakhs, United Provinces 69 lakhs, Central Provinces 45 lakhs, Assam 39. Bombay with only 14 lakhs of acres comes sixth. It is computed that 12 maunds per acre is the average production in India, this including both winter and autumn or summer crops. The estimated total value of agricultural produce in India is something like £349 millions, and in this huge total rice crop accounts for £190 millions, the remaining £159 millions being the value of all other kinds of produce. As is well known India is not the only rice-producing country, Japan, Siam, the United States, China, Egypt and Mexico, coming next in order. It is worthy of note that this most important industry in India is still conducted in the primitive methods which have been handed down from father to son for thousands of years.

Rainfall in Defect.

The weather in Bombay yesterday was such as to suggest that, after deserting the City for quite a considerable time, the monsoon had returned. It is true that there has been rain every day, but it has been in such a small quantity as to be hardly worth talking about, and we have to go back ten days to find a day on which more than an inch of rain fell. On most of the intervening days the fall has been only a few cents of an inch, and on two days 0.01 only was registered. The last big fall prior to yesterday was on June 27th, when 2.07 inches was registered and that followed a week in which the rainfall had been slight. The consequence is that rainfall is very considerably in defect in the City and surrounding country, as at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the total fall registered was 17.79 which is 7.20 less, than the average. A few really rainy days now would be very welcome.

St. Helena and the Militants.

In regard to Mr. McKenna's recent complaint in Parliament that there was no suitable place where the militant suffragettes could be deported, many writers have come forward with suggestions and remedies. The Home Secretary at the same time mentioned that the only likely place was the island of St. Kilda, but he remarked that it was easy enough for yachts to remove the prisoners from this place. He, therefore, argued that the Cat-and-Mouse Act was the only, though not an ideal, remedy against the depredations of the militant women. The Duchess of Montrose has, however, in a recent letter to "The Times," suggested that the island of St. Helena, would meet the requirements of the Government. She states that the following would be the advantages of a detention on that Island:—

First, the incentives to martyrdom and notoriety, which are the trongest stimulus to the disordered brains of these demented women, would not exist there. Secondly, it would benefit these hysterical creatures to be removed from prison and the possibility of self-inflicted starvation there, and to be sent for a term of years to a quiet island, where they might possibly recover a sense of proportion and a saner outlook on life. Attempted starvation on board ship could be obviated by a short period of forcible feeding, if found necessary, but after arrival at the place of detention they would be free to lead an ordinary life.

It is contended that voluntary starvation to death on this dull Island should be treated as any ordinary sad case of "suicide during temporary insanity." It may be remarked that these remedies are put forward by a member of the "weaker" sex to control the militants.

Indian Cricketers in England.

In the course of his weekly article on Cricket in the "Evening Standard," Mr. E. W. Ballantine makes the interesting suggestion that the Lords Annual Fixtures should include a game between representatives of the Indian Services and those of Egypt and the Sudan. For some years past the latter have played a team of the M. C. C. and while, perhaps, it cannot be claimed that the event is of thrilling importance to the cricket world, it is of sufficient interest to attract attention. Mr. Ballantine might have elaborated his idea, so far at any rate, as to suggest that an Indian services team might also meet the representatives of the M. C. C. That, indeed, would be an additional link between India and English cricket, a link which, in view of the earnest attempts that are being made to reach a higher standard in the game in India, would seem almost necessary if that most desirable aim is to be achieved. The objection may be made that it would not always be possible to secure the services of players to make up a team of appreciable strength; but that is an objection that would barely stand stating. The Indian Army, British regiments in India, the Civil and Medical services always have representatives at Home on leave and it would be very strange if these did not include sufficient men to place a decent cricket team in the field. This year, for example, an excellent Eleven could have been chosen to do battle for India, such names as J. G. Greig, K. McLoughlen, P. D. Green-Armytage, Major Turner, R. H. A., D. Love, Capt. Yates, and one or two others readily suggesting themselves. This leaves out of account men who have served in India in recent years, notably F. R. R. Brooke and Lord Francis Scott, and others who are not of the services such as Bajana and Malik.

Official and Personal.

Sir Arnold White, Chief Justice of Madras, has been granted three months' leave in continuation of the long vacation of the High Court.

Mr. L. M. Crum on return from leave, is posted as Political Agent, Southern States. Central India, vice Mr. Bayley proceeding on combined leave.

Colonel P. T. A. Spence becomes Political Agent, Bundelkhand, vice Mr. Pritchard who takes long leave.

Colonel C. V. Ducat on return from leave goes to Kerman as British Consul.

AMENDING BILL IN LORDS.

SECOND READING ADOPTED.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENTS.

REMOVAL OF TIME-LIMIT.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE OF IRISH LEADERS.

LORD ROBERTS ON SOLDIERS' CONSCIENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The House of Lords to-day resumed the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill Amending Bill.

Lord Milner advocated a conference of Irishmen of all parties to devise a compromise.

Lord Curzon said he thought the division of Ireland under the Bill would prove unworkable and could end in a deadlock, whatever Government was in power. There would have to be a conference.

Lord Crewe, referring to the proposed conference now or later with a view to permanent settlement, said that if the scrapping of their policy was preliminary to it, it would be impossible to entertain the idea. However he was far from dismissing the idea. The best plan for a permanent settlement was a conference of Irishmen like Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Redmond and Mr. O'Brien. Meanwhile all they could do at present was to strive to meet the situation which had given rise to the Bill.

EFFECT ON THE ARMY.

Lord Roberts said that he continued to feel the deepest anxiety as to the effect of the Irish crisis on the Army. Unless a peaceful solution was found, he was more certain than ever that an attempt to use the Army to enforce Home Rule in Ulster would mean utter destruction of the Army.

Lord Roberts indignantly repudiated the suggestion that the Army was connected with a political plot. It was impossible for a purely political purpose to deflect the Army from the path of unquestioning obedience, but this was no mere political crisis. It was a crisis affecting the very roots of our national existence. Those who claimed that the soldiers should be devoid of conscience, forgot that the soldiers were merely human beings.

A division followed and the second reading was agreed to by 273 votes to 10.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S AMENDMENTS.

Lord Lansdowne's amendments to the Amending Bill were then laid on the table. They provide for the deletion of clauses regarding the poll of Ulster counties and the exclusion for six years of counties which desire to be excluded, thus disposing of the time limit. Definite proposals will be put forward in place of these clauses. The amendments also provide safeguards regarding the Constabulary, taxation, land, etc.

WARLIKE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CHINESE.

CONTEMPLATE INVADING CHINA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 7.

"The Chinese Government," says the "China Daily News," "reported on June 18th to the British Legation that it had received information that an invasion had been planned by the Straits Settlements Chinese, numbering thirty thousand, who intend to proceed to China in three chartered steamers.

The steamers are to pass Hong Kong and visit Macao and Swatow. At the latter port they will be met by a body of three thousand picked rebels.

That the Government takes this report seriously, indicates the state of nerves at present existing in Pekin. It will be remembered that it was reported early in the week that Dr. Sun Yat Sen had left Japan and had gone to South Younnan.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

TRIBUTES FROM BOTH HOUSES

ROYAL SYMPATHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The House of Commons has adjourned until to-morrow as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The Prime Minister made an eloquent tribute to his name, which, he said, was imperishably associated with great public controversies for thirty years. None had surpassed him in confidence and courage.

Mr. Bonar Law said that Mr. Chamberlain had almost alone changed the whole spirit of relationships between the different parts of the Empire, and had laid strong foundations on which others would build.

Mr. Balfour dwelt on the unique work of the Imperial statesman as Colonial Secretary.

IN THE LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne joined in paying tributes to the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's great ideals and Lord Milner added a brief tribute to the "incomparable chief and great leader of men."

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY FROM ROYALTIES.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain announces that in addition to the message already published the King wrote him a private autograph letter and that the King of Spain, the Duke of Connaught and the Duchesses of Albany and Argyll also sent messages of sympathy to the family on the death of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

THOUSANDS VISIT THE GRAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Thousands of people to-day visited the grave of the late Mr. Chamberlain to pay a tribute to the deceased statesman and to inspect the magnificent wreaths. For several hours a procession of people was walking past the grave.

It is understood that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is applying for Chiltern Hundreds with a view to succeeding his father for West Birmingham.

CHINO-TIBETAN CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES UNABLE TO AGREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, July 6.

The Tibetan Conference has broken up, as the delegates were unable to agree on several points, including the Tibetan claim that the Kokonor district, namely the country south of the Kuen-Lun Mountains, should be included in an autonomous Outer Tibet, against which the Chinese contend that Kokonor has always been part of Kansu.

The status of Chiamdo was also disputed. The Chinese point out that when the conference began they considered Giamda to be the limit of the Tibetal boundary, but that they gave way six times, giving up 800 miles of territory, until at present they were willing to accept the Salween River.

While considering the whole matter still open to further friendly discussion and ultimate arrangement, the Chinese apprehend the drawing-up of an Indo-Tibetan agreement, which they would regard as an unfriendly act, being apparently under the impression that the Government of India has given reason for such apprehension.

FOREST FIRES IN RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.

Forest fires are ravaging wide stretches of country in North-Eastern Russia, destroying crops and huge tracts of peat. Twenty houses have been burned at Startayarusa.

KAISER'S MID-SUMMER CRUISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

The German Emperor has started his usual mid-summer cruise in Norwegian waters.

THE KOMAGATA.

GURDIT SINGH'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS' ACTION JUSTIFIED.

DEPORTATION SANCTIONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, July 6.

The Komagata Habeas Corpus appeal was dismissed to-day, the Court holding that the British North America Act gave Canada power to deal to the extent of restricting or excluding, with any British subject, even with those from the United Kingdom. The contentions of the Indians' counsel were defeated on every point.

VICTORIA, July 7.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of Gurdit Singh against the adverse action of the Immigration authorities on three grounds. First, that a Hindu is an Asiatic and does not possess two hundred dollars in his own right; secondly, that he does not come to Canada by a continuous journey from his native country; and thirdly, that he is not a skilled labourer.

The Court empowers the Immigration authorities to order the deportation of many if not all Hindus on board the "Komagata Maru."

"ORIENTAL EQUANIMITY."

HOW THE INDIANS RECEIVED THE NEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, July 7.

The passengers on board the Komagata Maru received the Court's decision to-day with Oriental equanimity and also allowed the five Indians who left the ship on Saturday to return.

It is now hoped that the immigrants will allow the vessel to return to the East without necessitating the use of force.

FAMOUS AVIATOR KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 7.

The famous aviator Legagneux has been killed while flying.

COVENT GARDEN ESTATE.

PART PURCHASED BY SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Sir Joseph Beecham has concluded the purchase of nineteen acres in Covent Garden.

Reuter announced on June 22 that Sir Joseph Beecham had practically acquired nineteen acres in Covent Garden, including the market, the Drury Lane Theatre and the Opera House.

The Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate was purchased in December last by Mr. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., for Harrow and it was then reported that the purchase price was under three millions sterling. The new purchaser, Sir Joseph Beecham, is a well-known manufacturer and philanthropist of Liverpool. He is proprietor of the Aldwych Theatre.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT EDINBURGH.

A SUFFRAGETTE'S ESCAPADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

The King and Queen have arrived in Edinburgh, where they will make their court. They will sojourn at Holyrood House.

As Their Majesties were leaving the Prince's Street station, a suffragette threw a paper ball bearing a suffragette inscription into their carriage.

MONUMENT OF VICTOR HUGO.

FETES IN GUERNSEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GUERNSEY, July 7.

British and French warships will attend the fetes to be held in the island to-day and to-morrow in honour of Victor Hugo.

Representatives of the two Governments will also attend. The Ministers Mr. Augagneur and Gauthier, will hand to the states of Guernsey and through them to the British Government a splendid monument of Victor Hugo for which funds were voted by the French Parliament.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

"THE TIMES'" TRENCHANT COMMENTS.

"CONSTITUTION-WRECKING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

"The Times" hopes that the "mischievous" Council of India Bill will be rejected by the House of Lords without even receiving the compliment of a reference to a Select Committee.

The paper says that the Government has done enough Constitution wrecking nearer home and should be stopped from scuttling the constitutional system under which India has for so long been successfully controlled.

TWO NOTEWORTHY OPINIONS.

Lord Lamington has sent a letter to the press opposing the India Council Bill, under which he considers the Secretary of State will become practically an autocrat. We are not told, he adds, whether the Indian Government has approved the Bill or even been consulted upon it. Moreover, if the Bill is passed, it almost necessarily follows that it will be copied as regards the Executive Councils of India.

Sir John Jardine, in a letter to "The Times," urges that the Bill should be sent to joint committee of both Houses of Parliament. He asks whether a member of Council will care or dare to criticise the Secretary of State or degenerate into a sort of Private Secretary. Sir John Jardine maintains that the Secretary of State has at present ample powers to secure the punctual disposal of business.

MESSRS. LIPTON'S AND WAR OFFICE.

FIRM REMOVED FROM LIST OF ELIGIBLE CONTRACTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords, Lord Lucas said that the name of Messrs. Lipton's, Limited, had been removed from the list of firms eligible for War Office contracts and the existing contracts could be terminated as early as possible.

It will be remembered that the Canteens Scandel trial came to an end at the Old Bailey on May 27, when Colonel Whitaker was found guilty of receiving money as an inducement to show favour, and to abstain from showing disfavour, to Messrs. Lipton's, Limited, in respect of canteen contracts. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division. Minto and Cansfield, two of the civilian defendants, who belonged to the firm of Messrs. Lipton's, were fined £500 each for paying illicit commissions, and several other civilians were fined smaller sums for the same offence. The quartermasters and sergeants, who had pleaded guilty to receiving illicit commissions, were bound over in their own recognizances of £50 each to come up for judgment if called upon.

Mr. Justice Darling, who tried the case in passing sentences said that he did not know whether Messrs. Lipton's were singular in the methods of their business or not. The evidence satisfied him that the defendants employed by Lipton's, in so far as they made payments in favour of Lipton's, Ltd., were keeping up a system which was known to the directorate, encouraged by the directorate and persisted in by the directorate.

AUSTRALIA'S LABOUR PARTY.

PROPOSAL TO RUN STATE-OWNED STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, July 7.

Opening the Opposition campaign at Bundaberg, Queensland, Mr. Fisher said that The Labour party proposed to establish a state-owned line of steamers between Australia and overseas and pledged itself in its first session to amend the Tariff in the direction of higher duties.

MEXICAN REBEL LEADERS' SETTLEMENT.

CARRANZA TO BE "FIRST CHIEF."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALTILLO, July 7.

As the result of conferences between the representatives of General Carranza and General Villa, the latter's army has agreed to acknowledge General Carranza as first chief. General Villa remains commander of the Northern division.

MULLAH ADVANCING ON BURAO.

TROOPS CALLED FROM ADEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, July 6.

The news has been received here that the Mullah is advancing on Burao and Indian troops have been requisitioned from Aden.

THE FINANCE BILL.

DUAL TAXATION.

DEPUTATION TO LORD CREWE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

On the 11th instant Lord Crewe will receive a deputation to protest against the proposals of clause (5) of the Finance Bill, which are understood to mean that anybody with an income derived from property abroad is to be taxed in this country on the whole amount irrespective of the taxation levied in the country from which the income comes.

The protesters point out, that unless it is altered, the clause is certain to deal a heavy blow at the Indian exchequer and Indian enterprise.

VICEROY'S CONTINUOUS SERVICE.

RULE NOT TO BE ABOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

A question time to-day, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government had no intention of abolishing the rule regarding the continuous service of the Viceroy in India.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

DOUBLES WON BY BROOKES AND WILDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Brookes and Wilding won the Doubles Championship, beating Dixon and Barrett—6-1, 6-1, 5-7, 8-6.

LATER.

Brookes and Wilding won the first two sets with ease but in the third Dixon and Barrett combined well and won.

The last set was well contested and there were many very exciting rallies.

Mixed Doubles Championship.—Parke and Mrs. Larcombe beat Wilding and Mlle. Broquedis—4—6; 6—4; 6—2.

Ladies' Doubles Championship.—Miss Ryan and Miss Morton beat Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Hannam—6—1, 6—3.

Last year Messrs. H. Roper Barret and C. P. Dixon won the Doubles Championship.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS APPEAL.

COUNSELS' ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 7.

Mr. Seshier, who has been arguing for the past four days on behalf of Swyny in the Buckingham Stephens case appeal in the High Court here, resumed his arguments to-day. He dealt with the guilt of the first prisoner as seen from the evidence, contending that the Judge Raman Tampi of the Lower Court had convicted his client solely on inferences, impressions and preconceived notions drawn largely on imagination, not on direct or circumstantial evidence let in the case by the prosecution.

Mr. Seshier then described the details regarding the gun case, the position of dead body, want of light in the room where the dead body lay, the cartridges used and unused etc., holding that the first prisoner's conduct was just what would be expected of an honest innocent man.

In regard to the improper intimacy between the first and second prisoner which the judge held as a motive for the crime, Mr. Seshier strongly urged that there was absolutely nothing in the evidence direct or indirect to show that aspect of the case.

The first prisoner went to Vaikam for professional services from the deceased. The service was rendered and the prisoner wanted to go away to Trivandrum but was asked by the deceased, himself to stay there.

No doubt letters passed between the two prisoners as friends. Such relations existed in the presence and with the knowledge of the deceased. There was absolutely nothing even to suspect improper intimacy.

In conclusion Mr. Seshier observed that as a bare act of justice his client ought to be acquitted.

He finished his arguments just before lunch.

Mr. Mullore Govinda Pillai, on behalf of Mrs. Stephens began his arguments after lunch. He argued that his client came from Trichur in the Cochin State, and surrendered at Vaikam in pursuance of an order from the Kottayam District Magistrate, and that she was then arrested by the Travancore police.

That was an illegal procedure and vitiated all the proceedings of the Lower Court, as the Travancore police had no jurisdiction over Mrs. Stephens. That point was urged in the Lower Court but was disregarded.

The vakil quoted ruling 35 Bombay, that is the Savarkar case in support of his argument, the judges agreeing to the applicability of that ruling to the present.

The Vakil's second point was that the Lower Court judge acted prejudicially regarding the charge against Mr. Stephens. Here also the Court accepted the reasonableness of the argument urged.

Mr. Govinda Pillai was arguing the general aspect of the case exposing the improbabilities and inconsistencies, when the Court rose for the day.

THE ARSENAL STRIKE.

TWELVE THOUSAND IDLE.

A SETTLEMENT ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 6.

Twelve thousand men are now idle. They now state that they are not striking against non-Unionists but because strike-breakers in the building dispute erected the foundations for machinery. The Army and Navy ordnance men went on strike this afternoon.

LONDON, July 7.

Speaking at Woolwich, the secretary of the Labour Protection League, said that it might be necessary to call out all men at Plymouth, Devonport, Portsmouth and Enfield to support the Woolwich men.

MR. ASQUITH INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Crooks and Mr. Rowlands, members of the House of Commons, had an hour's interview with Mr. Asquith at the War Office yesterday on the subject of the strike at the Woolwich Arsenal.

Mr. Crooks afterwards said that negotiations were proceeding.

Asked whether they were nearer settlement, he replied that the outlook had never been black.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith, Sir Frederick Donaldson Mr. Crooks, M.P., and Sir George Askwith are conferring regarding the Woolwich strike and an early settlement is expected.

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

INVESTIGATING OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 7.

At to-day's hearing of the murder trial the Judge ruled that if any portion of the police diary was referred to by witness Jaffer Imam, police inspector, the defence would be entitled to refer to the whole document and not to the particular portion.

Cross-examined Jaffer Imam, the investigating inspector, said that he sent a word to the District Superintendent of Police on 26th that the second and third accused had confessed and were ready to show the place of the burial of the bones. Witness admitted that in the lower court he had said that the D. S. P. and the Sangli Superintendent came to Balekundri accidentally. Witness admitted he was bound to give information to the magistrate, but he did not. Witness could not give reason why Balya was not brought to Belgaum for verification.

I put it to you that you did not take him because you offered him the bait of pardon?—No.

Witness admitted that he was ordered by the D. S. P. to inquire into the application made by the mother of the third accused to the District Magistrate that the accused were kept in custody by the police without being produced before a magistrate, but he did not move a finger in the matter. He endorsed the application "pending inquiry." Witness admitted that there was no direct evidence against the accused Hari upto 8th December. Witness said he did not ask Basrur, Sub-Inspector, to search the school register. Witness thought his action was wrong. He showed the copies of the register to Bodas, school master, in the Police Club. Witness was searchingly cross-examined on the entries in the diary. He admitted that there was an entry to the effect that secret inquiry into this offence was going on from 3rd September. Witness said that it was a mistake of the clerk when he wrote 1,009 on the first "yadi" and 1,003 on the second "yadi" when the accused were sent for recording their confessions.

I put it to you that the entries in the diaries are concocted to shelter the joint investigation by the State and British Police?—No.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON'S VISIT TO A COLLIERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BALLARPUR, (C.P.), July 7.

Sir Benjamin Robertson and his party including the Commissioner of Nagpur Division and Mr. Chamberlain, Deputy Commissioner of Chanda, visited the Ballarpur colliery, in Chanda district, this morning. The colliery premises were tastefully decorated with union jacks, flags, and buntings. The Chief Commissioner and his party went down the shaft and thoroughly inspected the colliery and appeared to be very much pleased. After the inspection a photograph was taken of the party, including the colliery staff. The Chief Commissioner and his suite left Ballarpur at 10-30 a.m. by a special train after partaking breakfast with Mr. and Mrs. Dadabhoy. Sweetmeats were distributed to the colliery employees over one thousand two hundred hands, and they were granted a holiday in honour of the Chief Commissioner's visit. The Ballarpur colliery originally belonged to the Government of India and it was sold as a going concern last year to Sir Kasturchand Daga and Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy of Nagpur who are sole proprietors. The colliery was started about eight years ago and is the largest of its kind in the Central Provinces. Its output, which is steadily increasing, is over a lakh of tons of coal per year and is laid out on the latest principles and equipped with modern machinery.

JAFFER JUSOOB'S TRIAL.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

HASSANALI IN THE BOX.

EXHAUSTIVE EVIDENCE.

SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At the third sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice W. H. Hayward and a special jury resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D., charged Jaffer Jusoob lately manager of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation), with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 48,588-5-3 between 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, and in respect of Rs. 16,000 on 1st September, 1913.

Mr. M. R. Jardine, acting Advocate-General, with Mr. M. F. Nicholson, (instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor), appeared for the Crown; the accused was defended Mr. K. Mc. Kemp and Mr. Rustum J. Modi, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta, solicitors.

Hassanali was further examined by Mr. Jardine. Witness deposed to payments made to various brokers by cheques or pay slips signed by Hassan Brothers for transactions in shares etc., which he said were the accused's transactions. Almost all the cheques and pay slips, witness said, bore Jaffer's initials. Payment to Weld and Company was made through Hassan Brothers' account in the Chartered Bank to conceal the fact from the Credit Bank's clerks that Jaffer was speculating heavily in cotton.

Jaffer all along knew that monies were paid to brokers on pay-slips. He said that because Jaffer used to give instructions to that effect to him, his brother Ahmed, and Jaffer's nephew, Dost Mahomed. Hassan Brothers had no books of account at any time. When the Credit Bank ceased to do business the indebtedness of Hassan Brothers to the Credit Bank was about four or five lakhs. The actual personal indebtedness of the witness and his brother was between ten and fifteen thousand. The rest of it was indebtedness of Jaffer and Noor Mahomed. For the monies that witness had borrowed, witness had given security of his wife's jewellery of the value of Rs. 4,000. That jewellery was sold by the Official Liquidator. On the 1st September Hassan Brothers drew a cheque in favour of selves for Rs. 16,000, under instructions from Jaffer. The cheque was initialled by Jaffer and was cashed by Ahmed.

HASSANALI CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that his case was that all this time he had been an inexperienced youth, without any means and without any financial backing. The accused's and the witness's families were on friendly terms until Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz died about ten years ago. After that the accused and his brothers filed a suit against the executors of the late Mr. Rahimtulla, but those proceedings were settled and the two families again became friendly. His grandfather, Nensey Khairaz, and his father's uncle, Rahimtulla Khairaz, were the original partners in the firm of Nensey Khairaz. Later witness's father, Mahomedbhoy, and Rahimtulla's son, Hasambhoy, joined the firm as partners. Since 1903, the partnership firm was carried on by Mahomedbhoy and Hassambhoy. This firm ceased about 1907 or 1908. Hassan Brothers started business about 1908 or 1909. For their mining business they took a license from the Government in the name of Nensey Khairaz. Nensey Khairaz never carried on the mining business. A license could not be obtained in the name of Hassan Brothers as they had no financial standing. In 1908, Nensey Khairaz and Company had not a good financial standing. The license was first refused even in the name of Nensey Khairaz, but after a lot of bother they succeeded. There was one letter written to Nensey Khairaz and Company by Hassan Brothers about the transfer of license. As the license stood in the name of Nensey Khairaz, Hassan Brothers undertook to consign their goods through the former and pay them two-and-a-half, per cent. commission.

DEALINGS IN FUTURES.

His firm then did commission business for two months in American futures, but they had to stop it as they lost their money in speculating on their own account. At this time he did not speculate with S. Clarke, or Gill and Company, or Chhotalal, Clark and Company, but he did some business in 1911 with Pavri and Company, and K. Harkissonlal and Company. He had done a little business with Weld and Company in 1911. The profit in the transaction with Weld and Company must have been about Rs. 500 or a thousand rupees at the most. When Jaffer was speculating with Weld and Company, witness had no dealings with them. Witness's dealings with Weld and Company, commenced in 1910. That was with the Liverpool firm. Jaffer commenced speculating with them after Weld and Company, opened their office in Bombay. That was in 1911. The cheques that came from Weld and Company, were mostly paid in the Credit Bank to the account of Hassan Brothers. Sometimes the cheques were cashed and sometimes they were paid into the Chartered Bank account. On 4th January, 1912, he received a cheque for Rs. 8,000 from Weld and Company in favour of Hassan Brothers, on the National Bank. He could not say how it was cashed unless he saw the cheque. The amount might have been credited in the Mandvi or Kalbadevie branch, or might have been paid to brokers in settlement of the differences in Government Paper, as that was the settlement day.

A CHEQUE FOR RS. 8,000.

Mr. Jardine said that a cheque had been paid on the 4th January for Rs. 8,000 in the Mandvi branch and taken out immediately under instructions from the head-office.

Mr. Kemp—Yes, that must be the cheque.

Mr. Kemp was then tracing another item when he was informed that that too was in the Mandvi branch.

The account in the Mandvi branch was opened to enable you to do the brokers' business?—No, no; too much money was over-drawn from the head office and it was opened for Jaffer's convenience.

To further questions witness replied that he never speculated in silver. Jaffer had speculated in silver with Dhansukh Mansukh. Hassan Brothers did not speculate with that man. Witness never speculated in partnership with Jaffer Shermahomed. He speculated in partnership with Dost Mahomed Noor Mahomed, the Bank's secretary. Witness was adjudicated insolvent at the instance of Premlal P. Makanji. That was in respect of speculations in David Fazal and other shares entered into in his name by the accused. He had no money to fight, and he would take no steps to have his adjudication set aside. He was never before the Commissioner, but in his schedule he had written that all these transactions were Jaffer's. In November 1913 he had signed a letter in reply to a letter from the liquidator of the Bank, in which it was denied that Jaffer had anything to do with the share transactions, and it was stated that the partners in the syndicate speculating in shares were Noor Mahomed Jusoob, the witness and his brother Ahmed. This statement was not true. He had an explanation to offer regarding that. The letter was drafted by Noor Mahomed, and was signed by all three of them. At the time he was adjudicated insolvent he had about Rs. 37 to his credit in the Chartered Bank.

SPECULATIONS.

On 10th October he had written to the Official Liquidator jointly with Noor Mahomed and Company, to state that the Bank had entered into share-transactions on their behalf and under their instructions, that there was a good profit on these transactions, but owing to the failure of the Bank they had suffered a heavy loss. Sometimes witness did indulge in Government paper speculations with one or two leading brokers. He never ran a mill store supply business. He knew one R. R. Mistry, who was doing business in mill stores. Witness endorsed that man's hundies. That was all the business witness did with him. Mistry was formerly in the service of Rahimtulla Khairaz. It was false that Mistry was acting as his servant in the mill store supply business.

He never plied boats for hire, but in 1910 he had a country craft for the mining business. During the monsoon when it was lying idle, he sent it to Aden, and earned Rs. 400 in freight. That craft was mortgaged to the Credit Bank. He did not do any business in rubies but he used to deal in jewels to the extent of one or two thousand rupees. He also dealt on behalf of Jaffer in jewellery. In his small speculations, Dost Mahomed Noor Mahomed was his only partner. When Jaffer financed him in the Britannia Cinematograph, he wanted something. As he was the manager he could not take anything and therefore obtained a letter from them in favour of Noor Mahomed to the effect that in consideration of the latter financing them in the concern, they would pay him Rs. 1,000 per month.

A LEGACY OF RS. 2,000.

He had no record of the payment to him of Rs. 100 salary either by Jaffer or Noor Mahomed. It was paid in cash. Under the will of Rahimtulla Khairaz, he was entitled to a legacy of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to him at the time of his marriage for expenses. It was not true that the legacy was for Rs. 10,000. When he married the legacy was not paid. Rahimtulla's money was with Nensey Khairaz and Company, and he did not press for payment, as Nensey Khairaz could not pay. His father in-law, Mr. Dost Mahomed Peermahomed, was a wealthy man. All he got at the time of his marriage was a diamond ring valued at Rs. 500, which witness sold for Rs. 300. His wife got jewellery which was worth at its highest Rs. 5,000. Jaffer had witness' life insured. Noor Mahomed paid the premium and that was in Noor Mahomed's books. He was insured for Rs. 5,000, and his brother Ahmed in the same sum. A plot of land belonging to Nensey Khairaz, and situated at Dadar, was acquired by Government for over one lakh and in the end it was sold to Tata's for their mills. Rs. 10,000 was paid by Tata's to Nensey's solicitors. That amount was taken away by the two partness, Mahomedbhoy and Hassambhoy, and put into a suspense account in the Credit Bank. There was a warrant of arrest for Mahomedbhoy on a court's decree, and out of this amount the Credit Bank advanced him Rs. 4,500 and put the balance to Ahmed's account. A bogus arrangement was arrived at at first to transfer the amount to the name of Hassan Brothers in order to protect the amount from Mahomedbhoy's creditors.

AHMED'S RACE HORSES.

In the name of his brother Ahmed there were race horses. In his name there were none. The horses belonged to several of his relatives. The motor car was purchased by Jaffer and not by him. He did not want a motor car. He never borrowed large sums of money from Jaffer. He was never indebted to Jaffer for more than Rs. 100 at a time. It was false to say that he and his brother were indebted to Jaffer in the sum of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000. On the contrary, Jaffer drew sums of money from the Bank through the medium of Hassan Brothers' account.

Continuing, witness said that the Mandvi branch of the Bank was not opened at his instance. He was nobody in the Credit Bank. He did not say that if that branch was started he would bring sufficient hundi business to carry on its work. The same reply applied to the opening of the Kalbadevi branch. Neither he nor his father had guaranteed any business. Ahmed had at the instance of Jaffer written to the Bank guaranteeing an income of Rs. 35,000 per year, and stating that Rs. 15,000 was being sent in advance. The money was drawn on the same day from Hassan Brothers' account at the head office and deposited in the Mandvi branch. The letter was obtained for the information of the auditors. If the auditors objected, there was the letter to show that Hassan Brothers were guarantee brokers. During tiffin-time, they went to the All India Office and Jaffer consulted the auditor Mistry there and the letter was written subsequently.

A BOGUS LETTER.

The letter promised a business of four lakhs but the Credit Bank never had four lakhs to discount hundies.' It was a bogus letter. 'Several letters were written by Ahmed to the Credit Bank giving instructions about the delivery of shares, but none of these letters were genuine.

At this stage the hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

DEATH OF THE THAKUR OF AMLETA

(From a Correspondent.)

The death of the late Rao Bahadur Maharaj Raghunath Singh, Thakur of Amleta, Ratlam State occurred suddenly last week at his jagir village of Amleta from failure of heart, at the age of 61.

He was born in 1853, and succeeded his father to the Thakurate of Amlet in 1866. He was a Rathore Rajput and was styled 'Maharaj' on account of his relationship on his father's side to the Raja of Ratlam. During the minority of the late Raja of Ratlam, Maharaj Raghunath Singh was associated for a number of years with another Thakur in the administration of the Ratlam State under the superintendence of Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I. In recognition of his good services the late Maharaj was made Rao Bahadur in 1879, by the Government of India. When the present Raja formed a council in 1907, in order to take the administration of the State more directly into his minds, the late Maharaj was appointed an honorary member and was entrusted with the generl superintendence of he Bakshigiri, Shagird Pesha, and Silehkhana departments. He was also President of the local Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha. A courteous gentleman of the old school, he was thoroughly conversant with local usages and practice and though he did not know Engsish, his experience always stood him in good stead in dealing with intrigate State matters. The Maharaj leaves behind him four sons and two daughters, the elder daughter being married to the heir-apparent of the Nandod State. His eldest son and heir, Bharat Singh, was born in 1877. He was educated at Daly College at Indore and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps.

THAKUR OF AMLETA.

The late Rao Bahadur Maharaj Raghunath Singh.

A POLICE OFFICER REDUCED.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 7.

C. S. Swaminath Sastry, Senior District Superintendent of Police, has been degraded and made a Supernumerary Sirkar for alleged highly improper conduct, on the strong recommendation of the Police Commissioner.

"STRUCK OIL IN THREE WELLS."

ACTIVITY IN BURMA OIL FIELDS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 7.

The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company which has been drilling for petroleum in the Upper Chindwan District at the Indow Kindat township has struck oil in three wells. One well is said to have been a gusher of 2.000 barrels a day. This is an entirely new field in a wild, sparsely inhabited district. The company is planning to construct a pipe-line from India in an easterly direction to the Up valley, then turning south along the railway to Myinumu Tyinmu on the Irrawady river not far from Sagaing, opposite Mandalay. The length of the pipe will be about 170 miles. Active development of oil fields in Burma is shown in the fact the production has increased from 11,60,00,000 gallons in 1912, to 24,05,00,000 gallons in 1914.

THE MONSOON.

HEAVY RAIN YESTERDAY.

The weather yesterday was very unsettled and there were many sharp showers which, if they were not of long duration, gave a good deal of rain while they lasted. On Monday the fall registered was 39 cents bringing the total since June 1st up to 17.79, which is 7.20 lower than the average. The sea is rough round Bombay, and the indications are all in favour of more rain.

At Karwar there was heavy rain on Monday, 5.27 inches falling during the day, while at Mangalore 6.43 inches fell, and at Marmagoa 3.70.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th July '14		Total since 1st June '14.		June 1st to 7th July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	39	17	79	32	60	12	21
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	16	20	01	38	76	12	34
Esplanade Gok Tej. Hospital.]	0	32	19	70	39	24	11	56
Byculla [J. J Hospital] ..	0	50	21	55	40	08	11	56
Cumballa Hill	0	12	17	84	12	71	29	47

DECCAN AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 7.

In connection with the quarterly meeting of the Deccan Agricultural Association held yesterday evening at the Agricultural College Hall Mr. Devadhar M.A. of the Servants of India Society delivered an address on "Why and how to collect village statistics for co-operative Societies."

Mr. Ewbank I. C. S. Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, who was in the chair in introducing the speaker said that there was no man in the Presidency who was doing more for co-operation than Mr. Devdhar. In the Hadapsar Society they had a fine sample of his work and at the present time he was organising a scheme whereby the Bombay mill-hands could get rid of their debts. Mr. Devdhar was an undoubted authority on the subject on which he was about to speak and as there might be some who might wish to start co-operative societies, he would like to mention that the present was a splendid opportunity for them to gain an idea as to how they should proceed.

MR. DEVDHAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Devdhar in introducing his subject said that there might be other methods of improving agriculture than by co-operation yet but for co-operation, agriculture in Germany, Ireland and other countries could not have reached their present advanced state.

A co-operative society, the speaker, continuing said, was not intended only to enable agriculturists to get money at cheap rates, it also had for its object the remodelling of the whole structure of agriculture.

Mr. Devdhar then enumerated some of the difficulties to be encountered in village life, the most notable of which he considered was ignorance, illiteracy and want of capital. The chief obstacle, broadly, speaking to the advancement of agriculture, he thought, was the want of education, and this was being removed by the starting of co-operative credit societies.

IN TOUCH WITH THE VILLAGER.

Turning to the question of what was to be done to get into touch with the villager the speaker said he considered that the starting of a co-operative society paved the way to this end. In moving about the villages round Poona he had found the villagers were not a bad lot and fully realized the fact that their debts must be paid. This was also the case with the mill-hands of Bombay, and in this respect they compared favourably with better educated people.

What was most to be desired and would be derived from the spread of the co-operative movement was not only the betterment of agriculture, to which co-operation was closely allied and might be said to be its hand-maid, but also the quickening of life and the stimulus for education which co-operation imparted.

Mr. Devdhar next explained certain forms he had drawn up as an aid to supplying the requisite information required before a co-operative society could be started, and read a few of the more important questions they contained explaining at some length the need for the same.

In concluding his remarks the speaker dwelt upon the great pontentialities of the movement and advised the masses to study the question closely. After a brief discussion, and a few criticisms to which Mr. Devadhar replied in a very able manner, Mr. Ewbank, summed up the proceedings briefly emphasing the need for the exercise of great caution in India where the movement was spreading far more rapidly than ended with a vote of thanks to the speaker and the chair.

Banerji, M.A., D.L., Assistant to the Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, will act as Judge of the Calcutta Improvement Trust Tribunal. Dr. Banerji is a son of Sir Guru Das Banerji.

The Bihar Provincial Muslim League has been re-organised with the Hon. Nawab Sarfroz Hasan Khan as President and the Hon. Mr. Fakruddin as Secretary.

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

BISHOP OF BOMBAY ON CHURCH AND STATE.

Preaching at St. Pauls Church, Poona, on Sunday evening, the Lord Bishop of Bombay discussed the position of the Church and the State.

What do we ask from the State for the churches? he asked.

That the State should recognise their right to live, to grow, to make their own laws, to regulate their own membership. The unwillingness of the legal mind of England to do this is shown by the decisions in the Free Church of Scotland, and the Bannister-Thompson case.

In India our Government has so long recognised the right of the various Indian religious communities to their own laws, that we may hope that when the Church of England in India asks for the right to develop her own laws and customs in India by means of synodical government, she will not be denied, on the juristic ground that she owes her existence to Letters Patent of the English Crown. It is true that most of the Bishops and all the establishment chaplains are sent here by the Crown. But three fourths of the clergy of our church, English and Indian, have no such connection with the Crown. Even those of us who are under the Letters Patent may fairly claim that the whole condition of Church life here has changed in the last 80 years, and as a body corporate we ought to have the right to develop our spiritual life freely as God may lead us.

But if we claim this liberty for the Church we claim it for others also. It is liberty in a State which is heterogeneous. We do not mean to lord it over the other corporations or individuals who do not belong to us.

The preacher quoted Dr. Figgis's book on "Church and State" to show that what liberty they asked for themselves they must concede to all others "Christians who refuse to submit to our descipline, and many who are not Christians at all. As citizens we have no right to appeal to motives or ideals, or to lay down lines of policy which have no meaning, except from the standpoint of the Catholic Church. We must recognise facts even where we do not like them. The cardinal fact which faces us at the present day is the religious heterogenity of the modern State."

Caesar stood for the rule of the autocratic sovereign against whom the individual had no rights, in the view of whom those associations which are necessary to the full development of human nature did not even exist. On the other hand, "where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." Liberty of the individual conscience to say "we must obey God rather than man" liberty of a society of men and especially the Church to live and grow into a corporate life, both these liberties we must defend as rendering to God the things of God. But to Caesar belongs the sword of justice which shall repress those who use liberty to the hurt of others whether individuals or corporations and to Caesar belongs the scales or justice which weigh the rights of men and corporations one against another, and by holding the balance free keep peace among his very various subjects. We will give to Caesar all honour while he exercises these functions and assist him in every way that we can.

But we will not admit that he has any right to that unlimited sovereignty loosed from all land which the pagan Caesar claimed. We will stand fast in the liberty with which Christ has made us free. If there is a conflict between Caesar and our duty to God we will obey God rather than men, and listen to His Church rather than to the heterogeneous modern State.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

JODHPUR PRINCE'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 7.

At the sessions trial in the Delhi Conspiracy Case resumed to-day the prosecution examined Abdul Kadar, a law student of Jullundur, the friend mentioned so frequently by Fazl Karim. He said that he had known Fazl Karim for four years. Witness was a student of political philosophy and was in the B.A. class. Fazl Karim was consulted by him in April, 1913, about the conversation he had with Hanwant Sahai Fazl Karim was frightened at the ideas and theories propounded by Hanwant Sahai and witness told him that it would be best to have nothing further to do with him.

Under cross-examination witness said he thought Fazl Karim would have taken his advice for anything.

Kunwar Narpat Singh, son of Maharaja Sir Pertap Singh, gave evidence of the tutorship of Balraj and Balmokand and identified some letters as being in Balraj's handwriting. The witness also deposed that a typewriter was in Balraj's room at Lahore and a man used to come to the room and use the machine.

CROSS COUNTRY RACE AT SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 7.

The cross-country race of five miles for British troops in the 9th Secunderabad Division for the Haji Elahi Buksh Challenge Cup was run off last night in heavy monsoon which made the going very difficult throughout.

Three teams competed with the following result:—Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 839 points; Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 538, the Buffs 513. This gives the Inniskillings the second successive win.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Annie Besant, arrives from England on Friday next. A public welcome will be accorded to her at the Gaiety Theatre at 8 a.m. and a rich silver casket will be presented to her on behalf of all the Lodges of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society. Mr. I. N. Gurtu, the General Secretary, will read the Congratulatory Address and Hindu and Parsi girls will sing Marathi Gujarati songs in her praise accompanied by music. The public are invited to attend. Admission will be by cards only which can be had from the clerk of the Blavatsky Lodge, T. S., Hornby Road, Fort.

MRS. BESANT AND INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leading article of the 29th June last on "Mrs. Besant and India" a certain allegation has been made against Mrs. Besant, which I do not think should be allowed to remain uncontradicted. It is observed, "but, when some ten years ago, the Indian advance movement began to develop in ways which revealed a growing national consciousness, Mrs. Besant came to rank in the main as an opponent, an apologist of officialism, and particularly an enemy of those forms of nationalism which had captured the enthusiasm of Indian Youth," which statement, I am sure, is not quite in keeping with facts. The old record would testify to my assertion. This erroneous impression has its origin in her attitude towards the conduct of some students of the Central Hindu College, Benares, in connection with their observance of the "Partition Day." The fact is that some Bengali students of the College were to attend the College on the historic day in their mourning dress, as a sign of resentment against the measure, to which she objected on the principle of College discipline. Inside the College she would not allow any such sort of demonstration to be manifested, as no one who had the interest of the College at heart would have ever done without bringing it into trouble. In so doing she merely acted in accordance with the lines laid down by the Board of Trustees of the College, whose monthpiece she was. Can this incident be taken to represent that she "came to rank in the main as an opponent, an apologist of officialism and an enemy of nationalism" etc.? Of course she had set herself against those forms of (the so-called) nationalism, which, having captured their enthusiasm (may I say fancy?) of the Indian Youth, had degenerated into what is known as "Anarchism," glaring instances of which are furnished by the Khudiram Bose case, Maniktola Bomb Trial, Jackson Murder, The Nasik Conspiracy etc.

Instead of becoming an enemy of the national aspirations of the Youths of India she found a suitable channel for their proper outlet and founded the "Order of the Sons of India" in 1908. In her article on "Ourselves" in the 1st No. of the "Sons of India Magazine" (Oct. 1908) she criticized the policy of officialdom. Again in her address on the "Sons of India" in 1908 at Adyar, she is reported to have referred to the case of Khudiram Bose, which makes it clear that she was the friend and not the enemy of Indian Youth. The Report says. "The case of Khudiram Bose, . . . was a sad one . . . . the boy as a boy was very good, industrious and obedient boy . . . . everybody agreed that it was a foolish thing.—The Partition. Khudiram Bose refused to salute Sir Bamfylde Fuller. She admitted it was bad manners, it was a foolish thing to have done it. She admitted that the Head Master of the school might have said we cannot have bad manners like that in schools', but what was to be done? The boy had been expelled from the school and every Government examination had been closed against him. That was too heavy a penalty for boyish folly." ("Sons of India" Dec. 1908) Whether this confirms Mrs. Besant as an apologist of officialism, or an enemy of the Youth of India I leave you to judge. Further we are told "when Khudiram Bose died on the scaffold she made up her mind that something must be done to save boys from doing like that." Then came the founding of the "Order of the Sons of India" for youths to work under the guidance of elders. Again we read. "In Lucknow certain students of the College proposed to state a night school for the benefit of the poorer classes that aroused the suspicion of the authorities. The detectives began to attend the school and later the Magistrate interfered and put a stop to it. A good movement was arrested because there was nobody amongst the elders to be held responsible for the work. She then formed an Order there at Lucknow. Another group of young men were being trained in Political Action, on constitutional lines, to become thoroughly acquainted with it, so that they may be able to take part in political life." All this will clearly prove whether the insinuation can be justified.

In her address on the "Value of Theosophy in the Raising of India" delivered in 1904, she exhorts Indians to be imbued with "Public spirit, true patriotism and love of country, which is the inspirer of every noble action, without which there is no citizenship." "Where is" she asks the man who says "I belong to India, she is my motherland and her interests are mine. That is the spirit which must gradually grow, if India is over again to be great." Again in her address to the Indian Youths on "The Indian Nation," delivered in 1905, she says "Hence India is yet to be made a living reality, an organized entity, and you, the students of to-day with tens of thousand of your like throughout the land, you are to be the builders of India and from your hands she will emerge A Nation."

This will be enough, I think, to show you that the allegation is not correct.—Yours etc.

SAKHARAM VITHAL RAO,

Bombay, July 7.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, the 6th July, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,

AND

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

A STEP-IN-AID IN THE EXECUTION OF DECREE.

QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

JOSHI LAXMIRAM LALLUBHAI AND ANOTHER v. MEHTA BALASHANKAR VENIRAM.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. E. Clements, District Judge of Ahmedabad, arising under execution proceedings.

The appellants were the original decree-holders, who applied for the execution of their decree a mortgage-decree on 8th of August, 1905, by attachment and sale of the mortgaged property, which was sold on 26th June 1906. Meanwhile the respondent who was the judgment-debtor, applied on the 5th of January, 1906, to become an insolvent, and was declared insolvent on the 29th September, 1906. The appellants opposed the insolvency proceedings which came up at the High Court, where it was finally decided on the 6th December, 1910, that the respondent was not an insolvent. The appellants' application for execution was in the meantime struck off on the 7th December, 1906, on the ground of the sale being complete, and the judgment-debtor being declared an insolvent. After the insolvency proceedings were over, the appellants filed a second *darkhast* on 18th October, 1911, asking for the arrest of the respondent to recover the balance of the decretal amount. The respondent pleaded that the second *darkhast* being more than three years' after the first application for execution, was time-barred. The Court of first instance held that the *darkhast* was in time because the period during which the insolvency proceedings lasted should be deducted as constituting a stay of execution. The District Court, on appeal, however, held that the *darkhast* was time-barred as it was not in legal continuation of the first *darkhast*, the latter asking for the sale of the mortgaged property while the former prayed for the arrest of the respondent. Against this order, the appellants appealed to the High Court.

Mr. H. V. Divatia, who appeared for the appellants, urged that either the period during which the insolvency proceedings lasted should be deducted as constituting a legal obstacle to the execution of the decree or the appellants' successful opposition to the respondents' insolvency should be regarded as a step in aid of the execution of the decree, because as long as the respondent remained insolvent, the decree was incapable of execution, according to the decisions in 28 Madras, 152, and 14 All., 348.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, for the respondent, contended that the old Limitation Act of 1877 applied to the case, and that section 15 of that Act applied only to suits which had been stayed, and not to applications for execution. Section 15 of the new Act extended this provision to applications also, but the new Act did not apply, as the application was barred before it came into force. The present application being for a different relief, could not be said to be continuing the old *darkhast*.

Their Lordships held that the insolvency proceedings, and especially the appellant's application to the District Court of Ahmednagar, against the order declaring the respondent an insolvent, constituted a step-in-aid of execution of their decree, and that being within three years' of the date of the second *darkhast*, the latter was not time-barred. The decree of the Lower Court was therefore reversed with costs.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

STORY OF AN EMERALD.

CLAIM BY AGBOTWALA'S ESTATE

AISHABAI v. CHANDULAL KHUSHALJI, A FIRM.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

This was a suit to recover moneys alleged to be due in respect of moneys advanced on the pledge of jewels.

The plaintiff is the executrix and widow of Haji Ahmad Hassum, popularly known as Agbotwala. The defendants are a firm of Marwadi merchants on 29th January, 1914, the said Haji Ahmad Hassum advanced Rs. 65.000 to the defendants on the security of an amendment called a 'Shirpech'. The defendants executed a promissory note for the amount and interest on the loan was to run at 8¼ p. c. In June, 1906, an emerald from the 'Shirpech' was sent to England for sale, but was returned to India unsold in January, 1907. On the 1st January 1907, the defendants executed in favour of the said Ahmad Hassum a fresh promissory note for Rs. 78,733-7-3. This was in renewal of the promissory note of January 1914; and the amount mentioned in the fresh promissory note was the amount due at that date to the said Ahmed Hasam by the defendants in respect of the principal and interest on the loan of January, 1904. Before July 1912, a portion of the 'Shirpech' was sold by the defendants to Tucker & Co., of Madras and the sale proceeds, with interest amounting to Rs. 61,200, were paid by the defendants to the plaintiff on 6th July, 1912. Ahmad Hassum died on 3rd January, 1913. Thereafter the remnant of the 'Shirpech' was sold by public auction, and realized Rs. 19,600, which was paid to the plaintiff. The plaintiff claims that a sum of Rs. 34,367-2-6 still remains due to the estate of Haji Ahmad Hassum from the defendants in respect of principal and interest on the moneys advanced, and claims the same from the defendants in the present suit

The defendants first rely on the law of limitation, and say that more than three years having elapsed since January, 1907, the date of the second promissory note, the plaintiff's claim must fail. They next set up a written agreement of the 5th December 1906, between themselves and Ahmad Hassum whereby the latter agreed to forego interest on his loan from the 9th January 1907. The defendants say that after the emerald was sent to England in the middle of 1906, it began to fetch high offers so that they were unwilling to have it brought back to India. Ahmad Hassum, however, induced them to consent to its being brought back on the ground that the Amir of Afghanistan was to be in Bombay in January, 1907, and that he hoped to sell the emerald to the Amir at a very high price. On the 5th December, 1906, the aforesaid agreement was entered into, whereby on the one hand Ahmed Hassum agreed to forego interest in case the emerald was not sold to the Amir, and on the other the defendants agreed to let Ahmed Hassum have half of the excess if any over and above the amount due to Ahmad Hassum which the said emerald might realize by sale to the Amir. The emerald was not purchased by the Amir, and the defendants claim that on an account being taken on the footing of no interest being payable after 1907, the estate of Ahmad Hassum will be found to have been overpaid by the defendants. Finally the defendants counterclaim a sum of Rs. 20,000 from the plaintiff on the ground that the remnant of the 'Shirpech' was sold by public auction on the 6th September 1913, in breach of a binding agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant to postpone the said auction sale. The defendants allege that such wrongful sale has occasioned them a loss of Rs. 20,000 at the least.

Mr. Bahadurji, with the Hon. Mr. Jardine, Acting Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendants.

After the evidence and the arguments had been heard his Lordship delivered judgment. His Lordship first recapitulated the important facts of the case, and in doing so pointed out that one of the terms of the pledge agreement of 1904 between the defendants and Haji Ahmed was that the defendants, if they wanted to sell the 'Shirpech' could get it from Haji Ahmed a receipt for it. Many attempts had been made by the defendants to sell the 'Shirpech', on each of which occasions the defendants had signed 'Jangad' receipts, one of such receipts being dated the 4th November 1910. His Lordship then said that the first defence raised by the defendants was that the claim was barred by limitation. Next, the defendants relied, on a document dated 5th December 1906, and contended that interest ought not to be charged on the loan. If that agreement was binding on the parties the principal amount due to the plaintiff had been satisfied by amounts received by sale of portions of the 'Shirpech' and by a sum of Rs. 10,000 received by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendants in February, 1912. The claim on the promissory note of 1907 would be barred unless the 'Jangad' receipts of October or November 1910 could be considered acknowledgements under section 19 of the Limitation Act. It had been argued for the plaintiff that the 'Jangad' receipts amounted to an acknowledgement of personal liability by the defendants. It was quite clear, however, that a pledgor might acknowledge that the article was pledged and that the pledgee had his rights over the article without acknowledging a personal liability to pay the moneys borrowed on any balance that might be found due from him on accounts being taken. Such an acknowledgement would only mean that the pledgee was entitled to exercise his rights secured to him by the Contract Act. In his Lordship's opinion there was nothing in the 'Jangad' receipts, which amounted to an acknowledgement of personal liability by defendants to pay anything found due to the plaintiff on accounts being taken. The plaintiff's claim was therefore barred by limitation. The defendants counter-claimed that on accounts being taken plaintiff would be found to have been overpaid and that they were entitled to a refund of the surplus. That depended on whether the plaintiff was entitled to charge interest after 1907. The plaintiff's first contention was that the document of 5th December 1906, was a forged one. His Lordship saw no reason to doubt that it was a perfectly genuine document. The signature of Haji Ahmed had been recognized by Rangrao Rage, who had been in Haji Ahmed's employ for several years. The plaintiff's witness, Navalkar, said that the signature was very like Haji Ahmed's signature. There was nothing improbable in such an agreement having been made. Both the parties had expected to realize a good price for the 'Shirpech' by selling it to the Amin, and Haji Ahmed had bargained for half of the excess over the amount due to him that the sale might realize. His Lordship did not think that the promissory note of January, 1907, set aside the agreement, for there was no reason why that note should not have been signed while the agreement of 5th December was being kept alive. His Lordship also held that plaintiff's contention that the defendants had waived their rights to be excused interest by paying interest in 1912, had failed. Plaintiff's suit was therefore dismissed. The defendants were held entitled to a refund to the extent to which the plaintiff had been overpaid. The attorneys of the parties were to settle the amount. The defendants' costs were to be paid by the plaintiff.

Attorneys for the plaintiff, Smetham Byrne & Co.

Attorneys for the defendants, Dikshit and Purshotamrai.

SHORT CAUSES.

MONEY DECREE.

(Before Mr. Justice Shah.)

TRIBHOWANDAS AMIDAS v. PARBHUDAS AMIDAS AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a partner of the firm of Messers. Kalyan Moti and Co., against the first defendant (the plaintiff's brother) for recovery of moneys lent and advanced.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Briefly the facts are that the defendant was carrying on business in piece-goods in 1912-13. For the purposes of his business the plaintiff, his brother, lent him various sums of money from time to time. When accounts were adjusted the balance due to the plaintiff was Rs. 3,568-8-6. The plaintiff also advanced to his brother Rs. 2,028-9-0 for his marriage expenses. Interest on the former sum was agreed to be paid at the rate of six per cent. The defendant had become an insolvent, and as the Official Assignee did not acknowledge the plaintiff's claim, he was also made a party defendant.

The plaintiff gave evidence in support of his claim. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for (A) the sum of Rs. 3,568-8-6 with interest at six per cent., and (B) the sum of Rs. 2,028-9-0 without interest, with costs. The execution of the decree was stayed.

UNPAID CALLS ON BANK SHARES.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK v. TEJMAL TULSIRAM.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff Bank against the defendant, a shareholder of some 1,075 shares of the Bank of Rs. 100 each, for recovery of a sum of Rs. 10,750 due as unpaid calls of Rs. 10 per share. Mr. Alpaivala appeared for the plaintiff.

The directors of the plaintiff Company passed a resolution on the 2nd of December, 1913, to the effect that a call of Rs. 10 per share should be made on each shareholder of the Company, and that the sum due on such shares should be paid by the 23rd of December, 1913. Notice of the said resolution was sent to the defendant. On the 8th January, a further resolution was passed calling upon those who had not paid the calls, to pay them up and in the event of their non-payment, to inform them that their shares would be forfeited. On the 23rd of April, 1914, a resolution for forfeiture of the shares of those shareholders who had not paid their calls, was passed.

The defendant in this case appeared in person and in answer to His Lordship admitted his liability to pay calls; but said that the shares, though nominally in his name belonged to his brother, and he himself had not received any dividend in respect of them.

In view of the defendant's admission of the claim against him, his Lordship passed a dscree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,750 with interest at 9 per cent from 23rd December to 23rd April, 1914 and costs. Interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK v. PUNAMCHAND TULSIRAM.

A similar suit to the one stated above was filed by the Bank against this defendant, who held some 1,299 shares of the plaintiff Bank of Rs. 100 each.

Mr. Alpaivala appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was absent.

Mr. Vithaldas, accountant of the Bank, was called as a witness to prove that on the dates stated above, resolutions were passed by the directors to the effect that a call of Rs. 10 per share should be made on all shareholders, and in the event of their non-payment that the shares should be forfeited.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 12,990 with interest at 9 per cent from the 23rd December to the 23rd April and costs. Further interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer.

THE DOABA BANK.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 7.

The following is a summary of the terms of the scheme sanctioned by the District Judge, Amritsar, on the report of the official liquidators of the Doaba Bank:—

The scheme says that out of the total liabilities of about seven lakhs about four lakhs remains to be settled for which the bank has got assets in the shape of pronotes, etc., amounting to Rs. 70,000 in addition to the unrealised share capital valued at nearly three lakhs. As the process of hasty realisation is likely to involve a serious loss it is proposed that a new Doaba Bank be started to purchase the assets and liabilities of the old Doaba. Bank on the following lines:—The share-holders of the old bank should undertake the extra responsibility of twenty per cent. on their existing subscribed shars to be paid by five easy instalments to injure the soundness of the new institution. For this contribution they will receive a bonus of 2½ per cent. from the new bank's profits which will be first charged on the profits and have preferences over the dividends. The depositors wanting immediate payment will be given option to accept the debts of the old bank according to a gradual list to be made by the committee of depositors who will fix the amount of premium or discount at which the debts will be assignable. The old deposits are to be payable by yearly instalments in four years and to carry four per cent. interest, and the funds of the new bank is to be invested in liquid security. The official liquidators will be taken on the board of the new bank and the old managing director who will be the managing dir ctor of the new bank, will get ten per cent. commission on the gross profits. The old shares are to be converted into new shares to the extent of the subscribed capital.

ARRAH MURDER TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, July 7.

The sessions trial of Bishen Dutt and Motichand for the murder of the Mahant opened yesterday before Mr. T. S. Macpherson.

Motichand was charged with committing the murder of Bhagwandas and Bansidhar and Bishen Dutt with abetment.

Mr. Manuk opened the case for the Crown.

THE ORIENT BANK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 7.

The Orient Bank of India which has stopped payment was registered on 18th May 1907. In June 1913 its authorised capital was hardly subscribed.

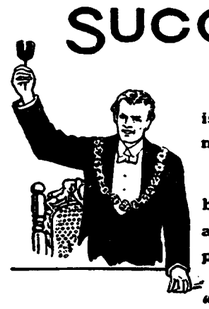
BILL FOR PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 7.

The Rangoon Trades Association have strongly supported the Bill (copy of which was submitted to them for opinion) further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, for the purpose of affording greater protection to minor girls, as modified by the Select Committee of the Imperial Legislative Council which considered the Bill.

SUCCESS IN LIFE



is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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FOR COLDS, COUGHS & CATARRHS—

Syrup of Vasaka.—Vasaka—Adulsa or Ardusa—(*Adhotoda Vasika*) as ad considerable reputation all over India as an *expectorant* and *antispasmodic*, a n is largely prescribed in consumption and other chest affections attended wim cough and hectic fever. There is a saying that "no man suffering fro Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." O Syrup possesses all the therapeutic properties of Vasaka to the fullest exten It gives excellent results in Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Asthma Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus &c. as. 10 pe 4 oz. phial.

Syrup of Vasaka with Hypophosphite & Tolu.—A combination of Specifics highly efficacious in all chest affections. Re. 1 per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup Calcii Hypophosphites.—This preparation contains one grain of Hypophosphite of Lime in each fluid dram. It is an invaluable remedy for those who are susceptible to Coughs, Colds and Catarrhs. Re. 1 per 6 oz. phial.

FOR NERVOUS & MUSCULAR DEBILITY—

'Asvan' (*compound Elixir of aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate*). Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of old age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine, tea or coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effect. Rs. 1/8 per pint bottle.

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For superiority Gold Medal is awarded in Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of Merit in Allahabad Exhibition, and hundreds of unsolicited testimonials praising the good effects of this oil are received

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INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists.

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An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch, scurvy, rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

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ROYAL YAKUTI.

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARDEE necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT, KATHIAWAR.

Can you DOUBT this?

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death.

Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection).

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RIVALS IN THE AEGEAN.

GREEK AND TURKISH FLEETS COMPARED.

SHIPS BUILT AND BOUGHT.

In view of the situation in regard to Greece and Turkey, it is of interest to take stock of the present condition of their fleets, so far as material is concerned, and to consider the additions which are expected to be made to each in the near future.

Since the conclusion of the Balkan War both nations have made efforts to increase their naval strength, not only by the acquisition of new vessels, but by foreign advice and cooperation in regard to their organization, says "The Times." There are now several British officers assisting each Power in this direction. Greece has the services of Rear-Admiral Mark E. F. Kerr and some 15 other British officers, who went out in September last. Turkey's naval adviser, is Rear-Admiral A. H. Limpus, who completed two years' service in April, but is remaining for a further term at Constantinople, as are most of his assistants. Like Admiral Kerr, Admiral Limpus is still on the active list of the British Navy.

THE GREEK SHIPS.

Before giving a list of the existing Greek Fleet, it may be said that the programme of new construction which is being executed includes three battleships or battle-crusiers, these ships to constitute with the Averoff, already completed, the main fighting division of the Navy. One of the three, the Salamis, is building in Germany, her keel having been laid at the Vulcan Yard, Stettin, last year. Another, just begun in France, at St. Nazarie, is said to be of a similar design to the Loraine. The third it is expected will be built in Great Britain. Efforts were made by the Greek Government without success to purchase vessels already completed. Neither Argentina nor Chile would agree to sell their new battleships, however, and the Brazilian Rio de Jeneiro had been acquired by Turkey. Negotiations were then opened, it is understood, with the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy proposed that the battleships Idaho and Mississippi should be sold to Greece. The latest information in regard to this matter is that the ships have been sold to Greece.

The Greek programme also includes four light cruisers. One of these has been obtained in the ex-Chinese vessel Fei Hung, which has been renamed Helli, and has just left the builders' yard at Camden, New Jersey, for the Mediterranean. A second vessel has, it is stated, been ordered from a British syndicate, and the contracts for the two others are pending. These are 25-knot cruisers of a design similar to the British Chatham class. The torpedo craft portion of the programme includes 12 destroyers, in regard to which it has recently been reported that the British syndicate just mentioned has received contracts for four 35-knot vessels Orders for the remaining eight are expected to be placed almost immediately.

There are six submarines and 10 seaplanes in the programme, some of which are understood to have been ordered. Officers qualified in both these branches are serving on the staff of Rear-Admiral Kerr, Lieutenant H. D. Gill being a submarine officer, and Lieutenant C. P. Pizey, R.N.R., a flying officer.

The following table shows the present standing of the Greek Fleet excluding the two American ships newly purchased:—

STANDING OF THE TURKISH FLEET.

The building programme for the Turkish Navy, thought not so extensive as that of Greece, is more advanced so far as large ships are concerned. It includes three battleships of the largest class, of which one is the Reshadieh, launched, on September, 3, 1913, and now completing, at Barrow; another is the Osman I., formerly the Brazilian vessel, which was launched on January 22, 1913, and is similarly fitting out at Elswick; and the third is a new vessel just ordered from Messrs. Vickers. Two of these British built battleships of the Dreadnought type should be delivered this year. Turkey, has also ordered two light cruisers or scouts, the hulls of which will be constructed on the Tyne and the machinery at Barrow, and six destroyers. These vessels have been ordered from the Armstrong-Vickors syndicate, which is understood to have sub-let the destroyer contract to Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Co., and another Tyneside firm. Twelve more destroyers have been ordered from the French firm of Normand and Co., and according to "Engineering" these vessels will be of 1,000 tons and 32 knots speed, with five 4in. guns and six 21in. torpedo tubes.

The following table shows the present standing of the Turkish Fleet:—

THE GREEK FLEET.

Name.	Class.	Displacement.	Date of Launch	Nominal Speed	Armament
		Tons.		Konts.	
Averoff	Ar. Cr.	9,956	1910	24	4 9-2in 8 7-5in
Hydra	B.	4,808	1889*	16	10-in
Psara	B.	4,808	1890*	16	10-in
Spetsai	B.	4,808	1889*	16	5 5-9in
Aetos	T.B.D	980	1911	32	4 21in tor.
Leon					4 4in
Pardolos					2 21in tor
Jerex					2 12-pr
Naukratoussa	T.B.D'	350	1906	30	4 6-pr
Thyella					2 21in. tor.
Sphendoni					2 12ip
Lonchi	T.B.D.	350	1906	30	4 6-0r.
Nike					2 18in tor.
Aspis					4 3-4in
Doxa	T.B.D.	750	1912	32-5	2 6-pr.
Velos					3 tor.
Keravnos	T.B.	125	1913	25	5 tor.
Nea Genea	Sub.	400	1911-12	14	
6 vessels					
Delphin					
Xiphias					

* Reconstructed at La Seyne, 1897-1900.

PROPORTIONATE VALUES.

As regards completed battleships and cruisers, Turkey, has seven and Greece four. It does not follow, however, that these figures represent the proportionate fighting value of the two fleets. The Turkish vessels, on the whole, are much older and slower than the Greek, nor are they so homogeneous. The Turks have nothing equal in speed and power to the Greek armoured cruiser, the Averoff, their best ships being the two ex-German battleships launched in 1891. On the other hand, the Greeks have nothing to compare with the two modern fast cruisers Hamidieh and Medjidieh in the Turkish Fleet. It is therefore, idle to attempt to form a judgment upon the fighting value of the ships other than torpedo craft, even if it would be useful to do so. As the last war showed, the possibilities that the larger ships of then two Powers will meet together in open conflict are very remote.

THE TURKISH FLEET.

Name.	Cass.	Displacement.	Sate of Launch	Nominal speed.	Armament.
		Tons.		Knots.	
Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa	B.	9,901	1891	17	6 11in 8 4-in
Turgut Reis	B.	9,901	1891	17	8 3-4in
Messoudieh	B.	9,120	1874 1902	17.5	2 9-2in 12 6in
Assar-i-Tewfik	B.	4,613	1868	13	2 9-2in 6 6in
Feth-i-Bulend	B.	2,720	1869	13	4 9in M L.R.
Hamidieh	Pro. Cr.	3,800	1903	22.2	2 6in.
Medjidieh	Pro. Cr.	3,432	1903		8 4·7in
Berk-Satvet	T.G.B.	740	1906	22	2 4in
Peik-i-Shevke					6 6pr.
Jadighiar-i-Millet	T.B.D.	610	1909	35	2 3-4in
Muavenet-i-Millet					2 3-4in
Mahabet-i-Watan					
Nuhum-i-Hamijet					
Samsoun	T.B.D.	280	1907/8	28	1 9pr.
Basra					6 3pr.
Tassos					
Yar-Hissar					
Four vessels	T.B.	165	1906	27	2 1pr.
Four vessels	T.B.	97	1906	26	2 m.

INDIAN ART.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. COOMARSWAMI.

Mr. Ananda K. Coomarswami, D. Sc., delivered an address on "History of Hindu Art," illustrated by lantern slides, at a meeting of the London Indian Association, held at Caxton Hall on June 13, says the "Wsstminster Gazette." The lecturer restricted his talk to the Hindu side of it, as he intends to take up Indian Moslem Art as a separate discourse.

Beginning with samples of the ardent and impressive works of early Buddhist sculpture, Dr. Coomarswami took his audience through the several periods of development in art both in the south and north of India. He pointed out how the Dravidian warps itself into the Aryan and how the Buddhistic and the Hindu expressions of art got intermixed and merged into each other. His first illustration showed how the early Buddhistic expression was against personal representation of the Master, and how it came to content itself with representation of his footprints as emblematic of the appreciation of the higher aspiration of the soul, and how the spirit of Bhakti or loving adoration came to be represented by female figures in various supple motion of bowing and bending. The next step took us to motion more general. Even in the most austere periods of Buddhistic art, the spirit of beauty, pagan and sensuous—in the higher artistic sense, showed itself abundantly, and some very fine samples of primal and innocent nudity were shown on the screen.

One of the finest traits was the abundant sympathy with animal life and life generally that marked Indian art throughout, and an aspect in which it has nowhere been surpassed, except perhaps in Egypt. A beautiful monkey family, delineated with marvellous sympathy, was projected, followed by other representation of animal life from the different periods. These at times came up to a certain pitch of intense humour, such as in the case of a cat represented as standing up erect like a man, with the forepaws uplifted, in one of the postures of Yoga, with mice playing comfortably about. Later Vaishnawa art centred upon the figure of Krishna as Gopal or as Bashudeva. The mystic and poetic side of it represented the depth of the soul's ardent and absolute devotion to the super-soul, a sentiment highly cultivated among the Islamic Sufis also. The lecturer here touched upon the contribution made to this side of Indian art by the delicate inspiration of Jaideva and Vidyapate.

The last item touched upon was Rajput art, and several interesting scenes from the Mahabharata and the Prunas were reflected on the screen, ending with two or three beautiful samples from Bengal.

The lecturer suggested with regret that the elements of true art inspiration were wanting in modern Indian activities of life and thought, Mr. Rabindranath Tagore's works not being accepted. The Bande Matrum was a war cry rather than an art inspiration, and so too were the other songs of Bharata.

Mr. Asaf Alin and Mr. Sayad Hussin, who thanked the lecturer very heartily for his learned labour, wished to be enlightened as to why, despite other excellences, there should be a lack of proportion, perspective, symmetry, and beauty in Indian art generally. The lecturer explained that art was not merely copying nature, and the use of the grotesque in art has been sufficiently explained by Ruskin.

Mrs. S. Naidu said she did not feel with the lecturer the lack of art inspiration in modern Indian life and thought. Indeed, she felt that India was coming in for a new art life of which even Dr. Coomaswami would sing the praise, and which would add to the lustre and towering grandeuh of the past.

According to the "Quetta News," a Lalla Brij Lall of Harjabalpur was attacked with cholera and died. His relatives buried him under the sands on the bank of a river. On the thirteenth day after his demise, at noon when Brahmins were being fed for the spiritual benefit of his departed soul, the deceased appeared there in person putting the inmates of the house to a great flutter and surprise. He said that, on regaining consciousness, he tried to rise from the place of his burial displacing the sands heaped upon his body. In this, however, he was successful and made for his village home directly reaching there on the thirteenth day after his so-called death.

"LAURA GREY."

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MR. E. W. HORNUNG.

Mr. E. W. Hornung, the novelist, publishes in 'The Times," a remarkable tribute to the memory of Miss Lavender Guthrie, the victim of the poisoning tragedy—"to know her, down to the incredible beginning of an appalling end, was to know a beautiful and gentle creature; one both gracious and unaffected, indeed, as great-hearted and noble-minded and sweet-tempered a girl as ever looked like a Greek goddess and carried herself like a queen. Erratic and wilful she no doubt had always been; the best of brave testimony has been given as to that; but that much was observable outside her family circle; and my only excuse for addressing you, without sanction or authority from within that circle, yet while this horror is still fresh in (and, I hope, on) the public mind, is to declare with confidence that the last change rung by those 'sweet bells jangled' was indeed the very last which could have been foreseen or imagined by anyone familiar with the earlier symptoms of this case."

Not in "The Bridge of Sighs," not in "Jenny," not perhaps in all literature of in life itself, shall we find even the distant fellow to this heartbreak—a young and beautiful lady who lives and dies this death, and of whom the first photograph to appear in the Press was taken in her Presentation feathers! "It makes a goblin of the sun" indeed! Much has been made, too much it is perhaps impossible to make, of the slow and subtle sex-poison inherent in the methods and practices of militancy both in and out of prison; but I think it only fair to the most notorious leaders of a movement which I personally abhor to express the belief that they did regard the appeal of this poor child's mother, and did not avail themselves, to the full, of services given with impossible zest and untrammelled by any shape or form of fear. But the mischief was done, the delicate bloom gone; but thirst for sensation had become a passion and the craze for revolt a disease, eating even deeper than the mind. By what steps the last phase was reached, whether in the first instance by the tricks and traps to which one so reckless and so lawless, and yet not ago so guileless too would inevitably expose herself, may never now be known; but that the mind went first, and went completely, none who knew the Lavender Guthrie of even two or three years ago can for an instant doubt. It may be that before the end she saw her terrible situation in its true light, and resolved to help herself to those wages which are death. Nothing could be more characteristic than the iron resolution with which the merciless self-sentence was carried out: there was the old misplaced pluck to the last; the old false yet gallant sportsmanship in and between the lines of every one of those last piteous but so strikingly non-self-pitying letters.

Mr. Hornung concludes: "There, to the end, was the tremendous will which has made her uncontrollable by her distracted friends; there also the absolute lucidity which that will enabled her to assume. . . . It is for others to draw what moral they may from this unspeakable tragedy, and to strike with redoubled might at the upas roots of whatsoever they may deem even remotely responsible for it. My only longing is to show, however feebly, this young girl as she was before perverted sentiment made of her the woman who is dead, and as she will be affectionately remembered in one at least of those houses which she sometimes brightened with her then naive and gracious wit, and her then sweet kind simplicity."

INDIAN RELIEF BILL.

MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN THANKS VICEROY.

The following is a copy of the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan's telegram to his Excellency the Viceroy:—

"Have seen in the papers of the passing of the Relief Bill by the South African Government to improve the position of Indians out there. As your Excellency's outspoken speech at Madras has really brought about this satisfactory result, I beg to offer your Excellency my warmest thanks as an individual, as well as the President of the mass meeting held in Calcutta on 3rd December last."

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

"I thank you cordially for your telegram. It is a source of much happiness to me that a solution has been found which is satisfactory to India and to the Indians in South Africa, and I am grateful for the support which you and others have rendered towards the settlement of this difficult and thorny question."

RUBBER PLANTATIONS IN INDIA.

According to recently published official statistics, rubber plantations exist in Assam, South India and Burma. But the Burma plantations promise to be more important than others. During the last four years the export of rubber from Bengal varied from 1,257 to 1,315, 1,041 and 474 cwts. The exports from Madras increased from 1,414 cwts. to 4,866, 8,888 and 15,959 cwts. The Burma exports increased from 1,214 to 2,770, 4,698 and 6,831 cwts. Thus on the whole Indian exports of rubber increased from 3,885 cwts. in 1910-11 to 23,264 cwts. in 1913-14. There is no doubt that rubber is growing in importance as an economic tropical produce. In Burma there are 19 joint stock companies and 194 private individuals cultivating rubber and the capital they have employed is estimated at 50 lakhs. There are nearly 5 million plants. In Assam there are only 4,686 acres planted with 137,430 trees, but in the Madras Presidency more than Rs. 10 lakhs are invested in rubber plantations contafning 1¼ million plants.

At the C. M. S. Church on Sunday, a special sermon was read by the Rev. Creak in which references were made to the late Bishop Williams, and the late Miss Oxley. The sermon which had been prepared by Canon Sell, greatly eulogised both of the deceased, and stated that the latter came out to India young and vigorous and engaged in the Zenana Mission and loved by all in Madras..

The WEST END

Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"

KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

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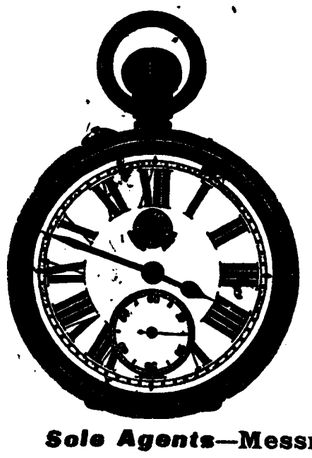

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

DRESS IN LONDON IN THE SEASON.

BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.

LONDON, June 3.

The beauty of this land seems to be increasing as the season advances, and we have had a chance of seeing some of the most lovely parts when spending a week-end at Bournemouth, the train journey to which takes you through the New Forest district, Winchester, Southampton and the prettiest part of Dorset. The journey of about 112 miles was done without fatigue in a little over two hours, and the ever recurring panorama of hill and vale clad in a lush dress of every shade of lovely green, the pinks and mauves, yellows and whies of the mays, lilacs, brooms, gorse etc., not to mention the azalias and rhododendrums kept one at a continual admiration point. Though I knew most of Somerset and many parts of Devon well, I had never seen this part of the "West Countree" before, and was charmed with its beauty, which I was hardly prepared for. Bournemouth itself and its surroundings are perfectly lovely, for all the houses have quite nice-sized gardens, all set with trees and flowers, with the roads kept so clean and neat, and the whole place laid out with an eye to that effect, the whole town conveys the idea of a huge park, a riot of greens and soft colours all shown to the best advantage by the glorious sun which patronised us the four days we spent in the place.

Besides its inland advantages, this Bournemouth has unusual advantages on the sea side, for it lies on a high cliff indented here and there with a deep chine, every part its own easy way of access to the long stretch of sandy beach which is a veritable paradise for children and those to whom the sea is more of a rarity than to us. Those who are responsible for the town-planning of the place are to be congratulated on the sense they have shown in preserving the wild parts as much as possible, while affording every convenience of road and transit to visitors. We are so delighted with the place that we have made up our minds to try wintering there instead of going abroad; after all is said and done, Home *is* Home, and it is good to be among one's own people, speaking one's own tongue, even if the climate is less perfect. It was rather an odd coincidence that on one day we should have seen two Bombay residents as they passed in motor cars, Sir Charles and Lady Armstrong, and Major and Mrs. Hepper. I envied them their motor cars, for I cannot imagine a more perfect way of seeing the beauties of this gem of a land than that. On our return journey as we passed Farnborough we saw a "dirigible" coming to its stable after an inspection of aircraft by the King; we were quite excited, as this was the first flying machine we had seen. Then, as we passed Brooklands, we saw a monoplane in the air not so high up but that we could not take in every detail, so we felt we were in luck's way to see the two principal kinds of flying machines in the same afternoon.

CLIMATIC VAGARIES.

Truly the climate of this land indulges in the most astonishing vagaries very trying to those who are not used to them. In a fortnight we have been here we began with the thermote at 54 degrees, within ten days it stood at 74 at 10 o'clock at night and dropped within 24 hours to 56. After putting away our warmest coats, thinking that the warmer weather had come for good, we are shivering, and only too thankful to have them on again. One cannot have everything in this world. I suppose, and we must be thankful that we have not had rain too. The other day we went to a display of dancing given by the lady who teaches my young nieces, and I have seldom enjoyed anything of the sort as much, and was particularly struck by the change in the modes of dancing to those in vogue in my day, very much for the better I was bound to own, giving the pupils plenty of scope for using their brains as well as their feet with a very charming result. A great deal of it was not what might be exactly styled *dancing*, for in one display all the pupils walked round in a large circle and to the time of the music raised and twisted their arms and hands about and swayed their bodies in a sort of Maud Allen style. The directions given by the teacher as the different changes came was, for example, "Now girls, two corchets and four quavers please," and then the graceful rythmic swayings were changed to suit the time of the music, which was quite classical. It was exceedingly pretty, as well as being capital for training all parts of the body to suppleness and grace. It is impossible to tell you of the varied exercises, some with skipping ropes, with which the children did the most wonderful things to the time of one of Mendelssohn's "Songs without Words;" others with three India-rubber balls which they manipulated like an Indian juggler. One of the solo displays was danced to Rubenstein's compositions, another to the accompaniment of Tchakowski's slow movements, and one could see how the dance was made to illustrate the meaning of the music and how some of them succeeded in this better than others by using their brains and so emphasising some gesture which thus more clearly illustrated the sense they wished to convey. One dear little soul with lovely pink cheeks and golden curls, who had only had eleven lessons, acquitted herself in the most wonderful way and was loudly cheered by the large audience met to see the display. I could not help thinking what great advantages young people of the present day have, and wondering if all this training would have the effect of making the coming women more lissom and graceful in their carriage, which they may well be if the present youthful person is any criterion; most of them are singularly lacking in what was considered essential to a well bred woman in my day. One may laugh at Dickens' delightful Mr. Turveydrop and his "Deportment", but there is a very great deal in it that is worth consideration if grace and elegance is to have any part in the life of the coming woman. The whole thing was a revelation to me of how dancing can be made a real art, and I congratulated Miss Cross on the display and told her I should write and tell my friends in India about it. Two sisters attending the class had a dear old "yaller dog" of no particular breed but with a loving heart and adoring eyes when looking at his little mistresses, and it seems he had come by special invitation of Miss Cross, who greeted him affectionately and admired the gay ribbon with which he had been decked, and so did half the audience with whom he seemed the greatest favourite. One is tempted to point a moral and to say how often it is not mere looks which matter, but a warm heart and loving unselfish nature which attract those worth attracting.

A MUSICAL TREAT.

Yesterday we had such a musical treat, a Ballad concert at the Albert Hall. Ada Crossley and Ben Davies we had heard many years ago and were still surprised at the beauty of the voices with which they have been charming listeners all this while. Ada Crossley is such an artist, too, in her rendering of the songs she sings. All the rest of the performers were new to us, and a Miss Louise Dale comes easily first among the women singers. A high, clear, full, pure voice without the least symptom of the hardness or "metallicness" which some sopranos have. Her rendering of Grieg's Solveges Song was beyond praise; I have never heard anything like the sort of half humming part at the end of each verse, and the rest of the audience seemed to think so too. Miss Carmen Hill, a little bit of a brunette with a rich contralto, was another delight. Then, how am I to tell you of Kreisler's playing of the violin, of the marvellous tone, of the grace of the finish, of the heart of his playing; it must be heard to understand. The great audience would not be denied an encore which, to my mind, was the gem of the four items he played. He is such a quiet looking man with no mannerisms or "side." Then Backhaus on the piano. He was also singularly quiet and simple in his bearing, though with magic, fire, exquisite delicacy, and marvellous technique in his rather small, white hands. I wonder what it feels like to move a great audience so that they can hardly stop acclaiming you; it must repay for the years of daily long hours of work which alone can give such mastery of either the fiddle or the piano, but which would not alone go to people's hearts without the soul at the back of it. One thing which especilly pleased me was, that even if the song were written in a foreign language it was sung in English; the last time we were at home it was the very foolish fashion to sing everything in foreign tongue, even if originally written in English. Another thing noticeable in all the singers, was that they pronounced all their words so clearly that one at least knew what language they were singing in which is another change which has come o'er the spirit of the dream. I have always tried to impress on any amateur who has asked for advice the absolute need of the clearest possible enunciation when singing; and it is a thing which the generality of all singers used to neglect hopelessly. Their theory was that it was only the music which mattered, an argument which seemed to me singularly lacking in commonsense, for in a song I take it that the composer of the music tries to express the words in musical language, so that one without the other misses the whole meaning of a song in the usual sense.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

We went to a Matinee of "The Land of Promise", with the exceedingly clever actress Irene Vanbrugh in the principal part, that of a young woman who has been companion to a crochety old maid for ten long years; this old maid as an inducement to keep her had told her that she would amply provide for her. However, she never altered a will which had been made many years before, and left every penny, after one or two charitable bequests, to her very grasping nephew and his time-serving wife, thus leaving Norah Marsh absolutely stranded. She tries, in vain, for another post and at last with the few pounds she has left goes out to live with a brother in the backwoods of Canada who has married a barmaid. This girl though a splendid wife to the brother, is bitterly jealous of her high-bred sister-in-law, who tries all in her power to win her affection. It ends in Norah, driven to despair, agreeing to marry a young farmer, who, owing to bad luck with his own crops has had to hire himself out to the brother to get money to sow his own land. The scenes in the shack of Frank Taylor when she finds out what obligations her hasty step really entail on her were very dramatic and could easily have been made unpleasing, but, owing to the fine acting of both they were fine and very moving. I will just add that all ends well after much tribulation, but you must see the play yourself, or read it to know how. There was little scope for the display of fashionable clothes in this play except in the ultra fashionable mourning costume of the time-serving niece. This was made with a folded fichu bodice opened very low in front, and full frills, one below and the other to the knees, whence the skirt fell into exceedingly attenuated proportions finishing in a little pointed train. The hat was the masterpiece of the costume—the very latest shriek. It was of the gipsy or "Dolly Varden" type, but not tilted up at the back. The trimming was a narrow satin ribbon across the top pressing it down at the sides and fastening under the chin with a bow and long ends, the space under the back was filled with a great bunch of tulle and flowers sticking well out and making it seem weighted by them so that if not fastened by the ribbon the hat would have tilted up in front.

ASTONISHING COSTUMES.

At the Concert at the Albert Hall on Sunday there were some astonishing costumes, one of which photographed itself on my mind. Made of black glace silk it had a sort of corslet bodice presumably with a top of fresh coloured or white net, but in the distance it looked as if there were no continuation; about six inches below the waist line there was a series of full puffs one below the other to the knees, below which the skirt was so narrow the wearer had a sort of jump up the stairs. The hat was black, of the same sort of shape as the one described above, tied down under the chin but trimmed at the back with three or four full emarald ostrich plumes hanging in an enormous bunch almost on to her shoulder. The rest of the hats were of every shape, the size mostly bordering on the very small, but there can be no doubt that the tendency is towards a much larger size; each week the shops show them a little larger, many quite flat almost like a plate, the bandeau of flowers or ribobn giving it the approved high tilt at the back or the side; the top is trimmed with little close wreaths of flowers and flat folds of ribbon. As I said last week, this shape suits most folk well who are not in the first bloom of their youth, as they make a little becoming shade to the face. Mantles, too, are coming into fashion again; one I saw in soft satin was almost the exact dolman shape of an evening mantle I had when I was married nearly a Quarter of a century ago. All are much shorter in the front than in the back, and are made of all materials. tussore, alpaca, soft satin, black moire, and are trimmed with pipings, strappings, collars etc., of many coloured chine and oriental materials. Indeed, the most austere-looking coat and skirt costume have a touch of this gay material on collar, lapel or vest. The sport's coat of a bolster shape with the belt well below the hip seems to be much worn by the younger ones, but is seldom seen on older women, though I did see the other day this hideous shape in black moire on a stout matron, whose proportions were not the least suited to such a shaped garment, and was such a sight in it that passers by were openly remarking on her—perhaps that is why she wore it, for there is a certain type of person who would rather be noticed for an absolute guy than not be noticed at all.

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

COMMITTEE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN EACH DISTRICT.

At Thursday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur moved the following resolution: The Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a Sanitary Committee consisting of officials and non-officials (with the District and Subdivisional Magistrate, respectively, as President of each committee) be appointed in each district and subdivision of the Presidency with a view to assist the Sanitary Board in matters of sanitation.

He said that the question of sanitation had been discussioned in this Council several times in various forms and so he did not wish to detain the Council long. He was glad that this question had received the consideration of the Government. His object was that there should be a sanitary committee both at the headquarters and in the rural areas to bring to the notice of the Sanitary Board the various needs of sanitation.

The Hon. Nawab Samsul Huda replying said that the provisions of the Act had not always been complied with. In the Presidency and Burdwan divisions, Sanitary Committee had been appointed in all the districts except Nadia. But in the Dacca, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions less progress had been made and steps would be taken to have such committees appointed in all the districts. It was now the policy of the Government to increase unions and under Section 115 of the Local Self-Government Act these Unions will meet the sanitary requirements of those areas. Every subdivisional and Local Board is represented by the District Board and the Government was going to have in a short time Sanitary Committees appointed in each district.

The Hon. Maharaja Ranjit Sinha then asked his Excellency's permission to withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

THE MALABAR MARRIAGE ACT.

Among the Nayars and some other castes of Malabar and Travancore, it is well known, says the "Indian Social Reformer," there is no legal marriage, the sambandham, as the customary union is called, being, in theory, dissoluble at will. In practice, however, it is seldom arbitrarily dissolved, but all the same the law does not recognise it as marriage. In a recent case in Bombay, a Presidency Magistrate discharged a man accused of enticing away a married woman, because it was pointed out to him that the woman, said to have been enticed, was the sambandham wife of the prosecutor, and sambandham had been held not to be a legal marriage. To remove this anomaly and to invest sambandham with the character of a legal marriage, the Hon. Mr. (now Justice Sir, Sankaran Nair brought in and carried through the Madras Legislative Council, in 1896, a Bill providing for the voluntary registration of sambandhams. The Bill met with a good deal of opposition from the orthodox sections of the castes concerned, on the ground that it involved the admission that sambandhams which were not registered were not as good marriages as any other. Such an admission, it was contended, cast a slur on past generations and on the community as a whole. The Bill, however, became law, but the number of persons taking advantage of it has been very few. In the year ending 31st, March 1914, only one sambandham was registered in the South Malabar district, the parties belonging to the Nayar Caste. A notice to register a sambandham between Hindu Ganigas in South Canara, was pending at the close of the year.

THE LETTER-WRITING CRANK.

A PEST OF PUBLIC LIFE.

The other day a popular writer received, from an admirer not personally known to him, a long and almost illegible letter which began, as far as we remember, nearly with these words:—

I so much admire your last book that I feel sure you would be interested in my newly-discovered Truths about Astral Life, and I want you to let me, as one who knows, come and tell you about it. I am able with the help of my inner Astral Impulse to go nightly to Mars, while nobody knows of my absence. The explanation is that Ra, the sun-god—... And so, for a very long while, it went on—in coloured ink. Now, when you see a letter in coloured ink—be the ink red, green, or vivid violet, or even all these colours combined, as sometimes happen—you may judge, immediately, that it comes from one whom we are obliged to call a crank, writes a "Times" correspondent. No doubt some doctor, or possibly some optician, could explain the connexion between crankiness and coloured inks: we are content, for the moment, to register it, and to point out that this letter, obviously cranky, was, in fact, thus illuminated, in a manner dazzling to the eyes. Glancing over much intervening argument to the end, the writing man became aware that it concluded with certain astral diagrams—still in doloured ink—and the signature of a woman's name. He drew his chair up to the desk and thougtfully examined his pen.

A friend to whom he had shown the letter interrupted him:—"But surely you are not going to answer that rubbish?" The other wrote on in silence; then turned and handed the answer, in sober ink of black:—

Dear Madam,—I am much obliged to you for your kind communication of recent date. Pressure of work, however, forbids me to accept your kind invitation for the present.

His friend protested again: "But I consider it positively wrong to encourage such idiots. Why on earth do you do it?" "Because I cannot afford not to; there are too many of them about."

THE POWER OF THE CRANK.

And he expounded his experience of cranks. They exist in such numbers today that nobody can with prudence ignore them. In female form, as we see, everywhere they break and destroy things. Solitary, or in gangs, they wander into private houses and public buildings; from the more dull business office to the very Palace of the King. With a little training, it is said that you may learn to recognize them on their purposeless errands, not evidently mad—often not actively harmful—but wandering, with fixed or vacant looks; talking busily to themselves; plotting, we suppose, a conversion of the sane world to their points of view. The newspapers know them well. Public men with names that can be written to (like our author) hear of them every day. They cannot be classified and brought under headings; nor can they be easily grouped according to marked manias, or the colours of their ink. But even so, dispersed, dissociated, they form so numerous a body that you must make friends with them, come to terms with them, or you have their hostility to face. And what, precisely, will that amount to—the hostility of cranks and coloured inks?

Our friend explained that, in his bolder youth, he had tried to face it, and learnt. Like Parnell, he had begun with an epistolary policy—to answer no letters, holding that, given a day or two, all letters answer themselves. Amongst his invariably unanswered letters used to be several, every day, from cranks. The experience he selected for our enlightenment related to a letter of Mormon tendencies from a suburban address. He ignored it. It was repeated, re-written, in stronger terms; its iterated arguments, in varied hues of ink, again went into the waste-paper basket. The writer of the letter called. He was not received. He went away—an enemy. From that moment began subtly to be made known to the wretched writing man the diffused power of the crank.

A RUMOUR AND ITS SOURCE.

For, in a little, amongst quiet friends he had liked, he became aware that it was being said of him that he was growing ill-humoured and morose; even that he was going mad. One evening, at dinner, a rather nice woman he had never met before said, after looking rather doubtful at him, "Do you know, I expected to find you a very forbidding person—misanthropical, morose," "Why?" "Because, for one thing, I hear that you never answer your letters and that you are quite a recluse."

It was the Mormon—such rumours were traceable to him. As cranks proceed, in the manner of a secret society, he had concealed his Mormonism—or whatever other craze possessed him—and had represented himself merely as an injured suppliant, rejected of the iron-hearted. He had gone about announcing for facts fictions that his brain invented. His myths were easily received. Seething under the seemingly ordered surface of our world, the victim, the author, was in that moment conscious of the army of cranks—of people with fixed ideas, or no ideas at all—wandering, walking, all hours of the day and night, into private houses, business offices; even the Palace of the King.

Multitude makes power. We cannot account for the number of our cranks. We can and we must respect their influence, which is wide and evergrowing. Perhaps they thrive, especially in an age of what is called individualism in thought; individualism means genius, or eccentricity, or both. However that may be, the familiar "suffer fools" must include "suffer cranks also." If you do not, they will revenge themselves. Swiftly they will spread it about that you are one of them.

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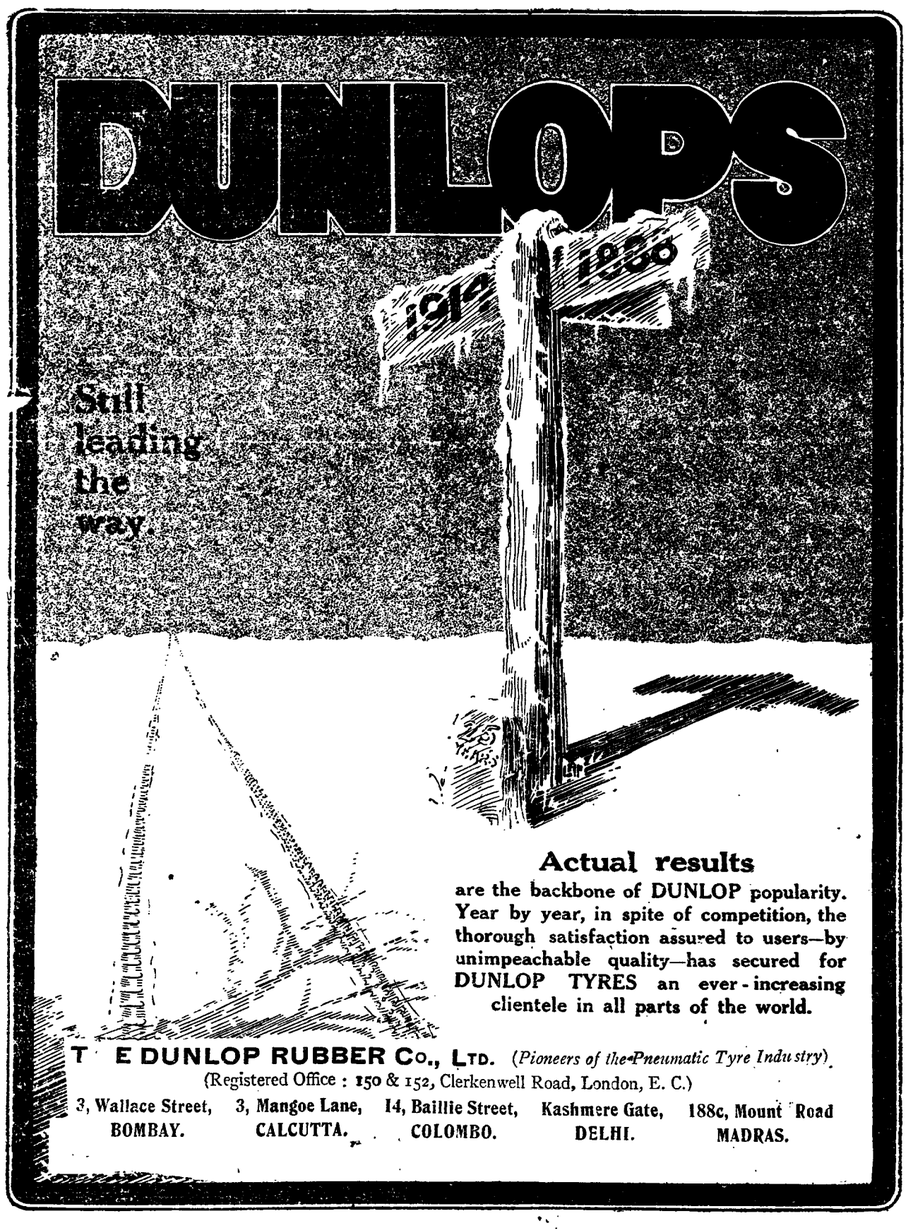

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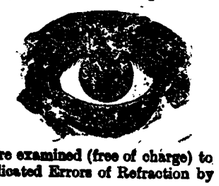

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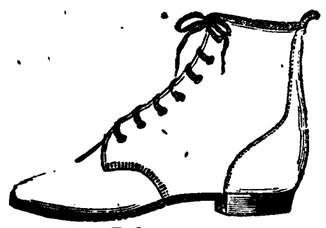

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